

# Herald Tribune

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## France, Britain Pledge to Work Closely Together

LONDON, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—France and Britain, in a new show of solidarity, agreed today to act in close harmony on as wide a range of subjects as possible.

## E. Germans Step Up Road Harassment

Only Allied Traffic Gains Access Freely

BERLIN, Jan. 23 (AP).—The East German Communists today intensified their harassment on the Western border roads to West Berlin, blocking roads during much of the day to all motorists.

The harassment, still below the level of an all-out road blockade, began Wednesday in protest of committee sessions being held in West Berlin by the West German government.

During the first two days, the harassment was directed mainly at trucks, but today East German border guards also barred drivers of private cars and buses for four hours and more. By tonight, more than 100 cars and buses and an equal number of trucks were lined up at each of the city's two exit points.

## East Lightly Slaps At Brandt's Letter

By David Binder

BONN, Jan. 23 (AP).—East Germany's official press agency today issued a short commentary this afternoon mildly criticizing the letter sent yesterday by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt to West German President Heinrich Lübke, proposing bilateral negotiations.

The agency, ADN, said the letter lacked "constructive proposals on the decisive question of establishing normal equal relations on the basis of international law" between the two German states. But it did not rule out a dialogue.

The letter was issued in Bonn today by the Federal Press Office. It disclosed that Mr. Brandt had proposed bilateral negotiations on an exchange of declarations of renunciation of force. Combined with a broadly based exchange of opinions concerning the regulation of all the questions pending between both our states, including relations of equality.

## Soviet Task Force Veers Off Britain

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP).—British Navy ships and planes today shadowed a missile-armed Soviet task force that at one stage seemed to be heading through the English Channel.

Three days ago the three Soviet ships sailed out of the Mediterranean and headed north, naval officers said, but on reaching the western approaches to the channel they suddenly changed course and headed back south.

They were identified as the 18,000-ton helicopter carrier Moskva and two Kashin-class destroyers, each about 5,000 tons.

Soviet warships rarely use the English Channel, though under international law they are free to do so. When they do, they are kept under close watch as a normal British and NATO activity.



AID FOR INJURED—An Israeli medic gives first aid to a captured Egyptian soldier on the island of Shadwan, according to the Israeli sources who released pictures yesterday of the assault on the island fortress.

## Student Riots Renewed in Turin, Milan

ROME, Jan. 23 (AP).—Student violence broke out anew in two of Italy's major cities today, and public transport strikes stranded commuters and jammed traffic in Rome and Milan.

A police official and 15 students were hurt in a battle in front of the University of Turin. Leftist and rightist students clashed with iron bars, chains and wooden clubs. Police, trying to keep the two factions apart, were caught in the middle.

The rioting began when 500 leftist students tried to keep rightists from attending a student assembly. A battle raged for all hours in front of Cardinal High School in Milan, where 55 police and 22 civilians were injured in rioting Wednesday night.

That disorder followed a student demonstration against alleged police repression.

Three Students Hurt

Three students were hurt in today's fighting between leftists and members of a pro-Fascist youth movement who picketed the school in protest against manhandling of one of their members at a student rally.

The transport strikes for the second time this week in Rome and Milan were part of a staggered series of walkouts of bus, streetcar and suburban train workers throughout the nation.

They are demanding higher pay in new contracts to replace those which expired ten months ago.

During the Milan strike workers marched through downtown streets in a parade policed by red-armband members of their unions. The guards chased away a group of pro-Communist extremists with red banners who tried to elbow their way into the march.

Police stayed out of the way to avoid any provocation. There was no disorder.

In Rome, traffic snarled badly as thousands of employees who usually ride the buses came to work in cars. Many commuters from the fringes of the city stayed home.



STUDENT FACTIONS FIGHT IN ITALY—Students from different factions fighting in front of Turin University yesterday as leftist students tried to keep helmeted, chain-armed rightists from attending an assembly.

## Vatican Paper Against Women In Priesthood

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 23 (AP).—The Vatican daily newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, today published an article saying that women could not be ordained Roman Catholic priests.

The article said the main reason is that priests are "other Christs" and Christ was a man. It obviously was meant to answer rising speculation in liberal Catholic circles about a female priesthood.

The front-page article said: "Jesus did not call women to the ministry, did not pass on to women the mission which he received from God, the Father. It is a fact and we can do nothing else but recognize it."

As Republicans Cheer Speech

## Nixon's 'Lack of Specifics' Is Deplored by Democrats

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Congress reacted predictably to President Nixon's first State of the Union message. Republicans cheered what they considered an eloquent and sensible statement of priorities. Democrats noted the lack of specifics and eyed suspiciously the President's attempt to pre-empt the anti-political issue.

Several senior Senate Democrats privately called it a good political performance that would be hard to criticize, but the opposition always tries and this is an election year.

Robert H. Humphrey, the Democrats' titular leader and chairman of the Democratic Policy Council, called the work "impressive" but expressed concern at the lack of specifics.

"The words must be measured," said Mr. Humphrey, against Mr. Nixon's threat to veto the \$13.7 billion Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Department appropriations bill and the most inflationary price since the Korean war.

"The nation needs more than general conversation," said Mr. Humphrey. "The nation needs progressive leadership in these vital areas."

Congressional Democrats who have been working for years to fight water pollution reserved judgment on the President's words until they see exactly what he proposes.

Richard S. Muskie, Senate leader in this field, said "It is at ways reassuring to have a President make a commitment to give emphasis to environmental quality. Those of us who have fought the battle for many years appreciate that kind of support from the White House. But the specifics leave me in some doubt as to exactly what he proposes."

Sen. Muskie, D., Maine, raised questions such as whether the President's proposed \$10 billion clean-water program covered the total cost of the federal share only. He estimated it could cost \$25 billion over five years to adequately treat municipal wastes, and that much more to clean up industrial pollution.

Sen. Muskie was also concerned as to whether the President proposed to continue the federal grant approach or switch to a build-buy-pay-later program of helping pay off municipal bond issues. Sen. Muskie said the latter approach, advocated by Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel, won't work because the cities can't afford it.

Rep. John Blatnik, D., Minn., Sen. Muskie's opposite number in the House, issued a similar statement.

## 'Ask Nixon, He Announced It'

## Lagos Claims It Doesn't Know Of U.S. Aid, Doesn't Need It

LAGOS, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Nigeria indicated today that it knew nothing about and did not need large-scale American aid for starving Nigerians.

President Nixon announced yesterday that the United States would send six transport planes and 40,000 tons of high-protein food per month for the refugees at the request of the Nigerian government.

However, the Nigerian relief coordinator, Alison Ayida, said today he knew nothing about any such request for U.S. aid.

"You'd better ask Nixon about that," he said. "He announced it. We didn't."

The U.S. Embassy in Lagos at first said that only one shipment of 30 trucks and 50 jeeps had been requested by the federal government. Later, it announced that two transport planes arrived in Lagos from Conakry, Guinea, this afternoon and that two more were on their way.

Medical Supplies

The embassy said one C-97 transport carried 25 jeeps and a large amount of medical supplies, including intravenous fluids for children suffering from malnutrition and related diseases.

A second transport plane arrived with protein-rich stockfish and part of a mobile hospital containing 200 beds.

Meanwhile, a Lagos newspaper published an editorial sharply criticizing speeches by U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers and said: "It is not easy to understand why Rogers wants to be in a country he saw no good in and spoke so full of recently."

The newspaper quoted statements made by Mr. Rogers before the abrupt end of the war nearly two weeks ago, in which the American secretary said he deplored that mass starvation should be used as a means of warfare.

"Now the war is over, the country reunited and Rogers wants to visit this country," the editorial said. "No sir, Rogers is not welcome."

Mr. Rogers is scheduled to start a nine-nation African tour, including Nigeria, on Feb. 7.

Welcome Promised

In Washington, the State Department said today the Nigerian government has promised that Mr. Rogers will be welcomed in Lagos when he visits Africa.

State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said U.S. Ambassador to Nigeria William Trueheart had conferred with Nigerian officials after the critical editorial appeared.

The Nigerians also expressed regret over the editorial and assured Mr. Trueheart it did not reflect Nigerian government policy, Mr. McCloskey said.

In another development, a Canadian general said there were reports of white nurses being raped by victorious federal army troops and that he had seen 100 tribesmen as "fat as pigs" in some conquered villages of what was once Biafra.

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Political Activity Denied to Biafran

## Ojukwu Granted Asylum in Ivory Coast

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The Ivory Coast announced today that it has given political asylum to Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, the Biafran secessionist leader whose short-lived republic surrendered to Nigeria Jan. 15 after two and one-half years of bloody civil war.

A statement by President Felix Houphouët-Boigny, whose country was one of the few African nations to recognize Biafra, said that Gen. Ojukwu has been granted sanctuary against a promise not to engage in political activities.

## Big 4 Meet at UN; No Progress Noted

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 23 (AP).—Representatives of the Big Four powers met for almost three hours today on the Middle East problem, but there was no word of progress.

The meeting brought together UN envoys of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union. The U.S. chief delegate, Charles W. Yost, reported only that the next meeting of the four was scheduled for Feb. 2.

Asked about a remark by a UN spokesman that Secretary-General U Thant wanted them to intensify their efforts, Mr. Yost said: "We have been intensifying our efforts—and are."

The Israelis claimed to have killed an estimated 70 Egyptians, including 40 crewmen of two torpedo boats, and to have taken 63 prisoners.

Egyptian warplanes bombed El Arish, in the Israeli-occupied Sinai Desert, tonight, injuring an Arab woman and child, the military command announced in Tel Aviv, the Associated Press reported.

The planes hit at 11:40 p.m., causing damage to buildings in the oasis town just south of the Gaza Strip, a spokesman said.

Further details of the raid were not immediately available, nor was any reason given for an Egyptian raid on a town mainly occupied by Egyptians.

The planes, however, could have been aiming at Israeli military personnel and installations in El Arish, known as the capital of the Sinai.

3 Killed, 6 Wounded

During their first three hours of occupation of Shadwan, the Israelis said, they lost three men killed and six wounded, two seriously.

The paratroopers went home "after destroying the Egyptian Army installation there and evacuating the military equipment on the island," the spokesman said.

The Israeli paratroopers seized the coral island—which guards the southern entrance to the Gulf of Suez—in three hours, taking the Egyptian survivors prisoner in mopping-up operations that lasted almost 24 hours.

The Israelis came home with the British-made Decca marine-surveillance radar station the Egyptians had used to monitor all sea movements in the strategic northern Red Sea, the spokesman said.

"Two Egyptian torpedo boats (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Israelis Leave Island After 32-Hour Siege

TEL AVIV, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Israeli paratroopers today evacuated the Egyptian Red Sea island fortress of Shadwan, returning home with scores of prisoners and captured military gear, Israeli military spokesmen said.

The Israelis pulled out of the island at 5 p.m. after being on Shadwan for 32 hours and in command for 23 of them, the spokesmen said.

The Cairo radio tonight interrupted its normal program to announce that the Israeli invaders of the strategic radar island had been repulsed by the Egyptians.

The Cairo announcement said: "Reports from our armed forces on the island of Shadwan indicated that the Israeli troops began withdrawing from the island due to the brave resistance put up by our troops and the inability of the Israeli forces to maintain their occupation of these parts of the island where they had landed."

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## Brown Reports To Wilson on Mideast Trip

LONDON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Former Foreign Secretary George Brown met with Prime Minister Harold Wilson today and reported on his turbulent Middle East tour.

Mr. Brown returned to England Monday from a trip in which he made headlines by reportedly getting into a row with guests at a dinner party at the home of Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

When Mr. Brown said he wanted to report to Mr. Wilson and Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, both said earlier this week they were too busy to see him before their Washington trip to see President Nixon next week. But Mr. Wilson changed his mind.

Some Reportedly Fled

Some of the officers punished, it was reported, had fled the radar site, while the Israeli commandos landed. One came from a nearby regiment that failed to intervene while the Israelis occupied the radar station area.

[Mohammed Hassanain Helikal, editor of the semi-official "Al-Ahram" newspaper, Al-Ahram, confirmed today that Israel had captured a Soviet-made radar station in a strike into Egypt's gulf coast last December, United Press International reported.]

[Mr. Helikal, a close confidant of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, wrote in his weekly column, "Those responsible for this great error, or this great crime, have received the maximum punishment allowed by military law."

[However, he understated the value of the Israeli capture, stating that the station was not, in fact, a modern one. "Moreover, Israel already had a similar station captured in Sinai during the 1967 war," he said.]

Egyptian civilians have been little affected by the warfare thus far outside the Suez Canal zone, but Israel's extension of air strikes to targets in the vicinity of Cairo has aroused apprehension in the leadership about morale.

No Casualty Reports

Casualties from the air raids on army bases are reported to be in the hundreds, but the Egyptian press and radio give no information.

The newly appointed Vice-President of the U.A.R., Anwar el-Sadat, warned this week that the Israelis likely would intensify attacks in and near civilian areas in an effort "to raise panic on the home front."

Attending to the inactivity of the country's air force against raiding planes, Mr. Sadat said preparations were under way to put up new defenses against Israeli aircraft. The vice-president, addressing a rally in the midday Nile town of Asyut, did not explain what these preparations were.







## Senate Passes Major Nixon Crime Bill on Crime

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Senate passed today one of the major crime bills urged by President Nixon, a measure to strengthen the government's power to fight the Mafia and other underworld syndicates.

The bill, which passed by a 72-1 vote after the Senate rejected all amendments offered by the opposition, is expected to be signed by the President.

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## Next Men to the Moon and Their Emblem

The three-man crew of Apollo-13 presented the flight's emblem to the press Thursday at Cape Kennedy. The astronauts are, from left, James A. Lovell Jr., Thomas K. Mattingly Jr. and Fred W. Haise Jr. Represented in the emblem is the sun, the Apollo, and three horses which are pulling the sun chariot from earth to moon. The Latin phrase translates: "From the moon, knowledge." Apollo-13 is scheduled for launching April 11, reaching the moon for landing in the Fra Mauro area the 15th.

Scott Predicts Quick Confirmation

## Senate Calm on Carswell's Racist Speech

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (WP)—The Senate accepted calmly yesterday the disclosure that Supreme Court nominee G. Harrold Carswell gave a racist speech 22 years ago during a Georgia political campaign.

No senator said the speech automatically disqualified Judge Carswell and many senators said they were prepared to accept the nominee's nationally televised repudiation of his 1948 endorsement of white supremacy.

Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R., Neb., ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee, which opens confirmation hearings Tuesday, said that if the speech alone defeated the nomination, "it would mean we'd have to give up the doctrine of redemption."

Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., and the Senate whip, Robert P. Griffin, R., Mich., who broke with the Nixon administration in November to vote against Clement B. Haynsworth Jr. for the post, predicted rapid confirmation for the new nominee.

A "wise man changes his mind often and a fool never," said Sen. Scott. "Every person ought to be forgiven his youthful indiscretions." Other Republicans also were reported to be going along with the nominee.

A similar reaction came from the Democratic side of the aisle. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., would say only that the old speech was discrediting and he was sure Judge Carswell would be asked about it.

The 1948 speech, which Judge Carswell said was a reply to his opponents' charge that he was ultra-liberal, pledged that he would always work to preserve racial segregation and that he yielded to no man in his belief in white supremacy, Judge Carswell said.

Politically, Mr. Nixon put the Democrats on the defensive by pre-empting some of the campaign issues they hope to use this fall: pollution and the environment, the rise in the cost of living and the increase in crime.

He did not commit himself to anything specific other than a balanced budget and \$10 billion for processing municipal sewage. Nevertheless, the President by inference or implication promised something for everybody and presented no stationary targets.

He suggested that a generation of uninterrupted peace might be ahead, bringing a "fresh climate" to the country in which everyone would be able to breathe freely and happily. The Democrats had no choice but to applaud the vision, and were left only with the question, "How?"

He came out squarely for peace and against pollution, inflation and crime. Outside of these matters which are expected to be themes of his oratory for the rest of the year, there was little review of the specific difficulties facing the government or people.

Neither did he review the controversies or problems of 1969, his first year in the White House. He made only one substantial claim—that the prospects for peace are far greater today than they were a year ago.

## Senate Calm on Carswell's Racist Speech

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (WP)—The Senate accepted calmly yesterday the disclosure that Supreme Court nominee G. Harrold Carswell gave a racist speech 22 years ago during a Georgia political campaign.

No organized opposition appeared to develop among the senators who helped defeat the Haynsworth nomination. But civil rights groups were asking evidence that Mr. Carswell, a 50-year-old federal judge from Tallahassee, Fla., had not completely shed his past beliefs while on the bench.

Support for Judge Carswell came yesterday from former Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins, whose law firm gave Mr. Carswell his first job as a lawyer a year after the 1948 Georgia speech. Mr. Collins, who himself made political speeches against desegregation and repudiated them later, said Judge Carswell was not an extremist or racist.

The American Bar Association's committee on the federal judiciary has scheduled a meeting in New York on Sunday to decide whether to support the nomination. A favorable report is expected. The committee's chairman is Lawrence E. Walsh of New York, who recommended Mr. Carswell for a district judgeship in 1958 when Mr. Walsh was deputy attorney general.

longer enough to live and let live; now we must live and help live" and "it is time to quit putting good money into bad programs; otherwise we will end up with bad money as well as bad programs."

"The lift of a driving dream" that has made America the hope of the world is from his presidential campaign opener in New Hampshire in February, 1968. The movement "from an era of confrontations to an era of negotiations" abroad was from his acceptance speech at the Republican nominating convention at Miami Beach in August, 1968.

Search for Quotation  
The 1962 quotation from Thomas Jefferson—"We act not for ourselves alone but for the whole human race"—was added at the last minute after the prepared text was printed. Mr. Nixon recalled the quotation several days ago, but it took sides many hours of diligent research to identify the source and date.

Dressed in dark blue, Mr. Nixon strode down the aisle of the House chamber clutching a folder containing his reading copy of the final draft, plus copies for Speaker John W. McCormack and Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew. He nodded and grinned but did not shake hands coming down the aisle.

On the way out, he shook hands with Chief Justice Warren Burger and ten members of Congress. Back at the White House, Mr. Nixon called about 40 members of the White House staff into the Oval Office and presented each one with an inaugural medal encased in lucite on a small pedestal. The stands were inscribed with his signature and a quotation from his inaugural address a year ago this week: "I ask you to join in a high adventure—one as rich as humanity itself and exciting as the times we live in."

Mr. Nixon was disappointed to learn that he spoke for 35 minutes. He had timed himself to speak for 24 minutes—the modern brevity record for a State of the Union address, set by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Johnson's Day:  
Gone Fishin'  
ACAPULCO, Mexico, Jan. 23 (AP)—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson went fishing yesterday while President Nixon delivered his first State of the Union message.

Mr. Johnson is in Acapulco on vacation.

## Jury Probe

## Set in Slaying Of Yablonski

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23 (AP)—Federal officials today ordered a grand jury investigation here into the slaying of Joseph Yablonski, a 31-year-old black man, who was shot and killed by a white man in a Cleveland suburb.

The slaying occurred Jan. 10 in a Cleveland suburb. The victim, Joseph Yablonski, was a 31-year-old black man who was shot and killed by a white man. The slaying occurred in a Cleveland suburb.

U.S. Attorney Robert B. Krupansky said the jury would be convened next Tuesday to check into "broadening aspects of the Yablonski investigation."

The announcement came one day after three Cleveland men were charged with murdering the Yablonski in their Cleveland, Pa., home on Jan. 10.

Officials said yesterday that Mr. Yablonski was murdered shortly before he was to tell what he knew about union activities to two grand jurors.

In announcing the new grand jury probe, Mr. Krupansky said that at the moment no UMW member had been called to appear before the panel.

Mr. Krupansky said: "Things are breaking so quickly, and in so many places, we don't have all the information that we expect to have later."

The three suspects are Claude R. Vealey, 28, Aubrey W. Martin, 23, and Paul E. Gilly, 27. They were charged with killing Mr. Yablonski to prevent him from testifying before investigations of last month's election for the president of the UMW. In the election, Mr. Yablonski, 59, was defeated by W. A. (Tony) Boyle after a bitter campaign.

Now, to Find a Fence  
STOCKHOLM, Jan. 23 (AP)—Stockholm police are looking for a thief who took a small house from a Stockholm suburb. The house weighs a ton.

Italy-Greece by Car Ferry  
ms. EGNATIA - ms. APPIA  
ms. POSEIDONIA  
Walk on or drive on to these ultra-modern ships for an overnight crossing in superlative comfort. For non-motorists there are connecting coach services from Rome and Naples to Brindisi and from Patras to Athens and vice versa enabling you to travel from Athens or Athens to a minimum cost of \$35 in total fares.

Apply to your travel agent or send in this coupon for complete literature.

## To Close 'Escape' Routes

## ACLU to Pursue Segregation Across School-District Lines

By Bruce Galphin

ATLANTA, Jan. 23 (WP)—Legal action to force integration across existing school-district lines and thus break up white suburban enclaves was promised yesterday by the American Civil Liberties Union.

"Everybody who lives in a white suburb better know we're going to be there with a court order, so they better stay where they are," lawyer Charles Morgan Jr. declared. "We're going to make sure there's no place to go to escape."

Mr. Morgan's novel proposition would ask the courts to ignore municipal and county lines and handle pupil assignment on a metropolitan basis.

He equated the school-integration proposition with legislative reapportionment cases, and said he was convinced the Supreme Court would uphold his argument under the Fourteenth Amendment's equal-protection and due-process clauses.

"The courts have held that county lines cannot be used to dilute representation rights. I am convinced you cannot use school-district lines to create a segregated public school system," he declared.

If Mr. Morgan's argument were upheld, it would go a long way toward solving a problem civil rights advocates have viewed with growing dismay across the country: the resegregation of urban core schools as a result of white middle-class flight to white suburbs.

Mr. Morgan represents the ACLU in 11 states of the old Confederacy. He said the legal principles involved in his argument would apply to systems outside the South as well, but that discrimination "would be easier to prove here."

"We will initiate suits wherever they are required, and we will assist the NAACP legal defense fund whenever they ask us," Mr. Morgan said.

The ACLU has not yet selected the city for its first test. The target will depend on events following the Feb. 1 integration deadline set by the Supreme Court, Mr. Morgan said.

As an example, the ACLU lawyer explained that if there were a mass exodus of whites from an integrated city to white suburbs as a result of school integration in the city, the ACLU would seek to require all the systems involved to be integrated as a unit.

The suits would be in the form of injunctions against spending tax funds for schools in an area until reasonable racial balance is achieved.

Defendants in the actions probably would be state governments, which provide the majority of financial support for schools in the South. Rulings in other integration cases already have treated Georgia and Alabama in effect as single school administrative units, Mr. Morgan observed.

'Segregation Havens'  
JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 23 (AP)—The superintendent of Mississippi's 57 Roman Catholic schools has been ordered to accept white students who had been rejected by segregationists.

The Rev. James D. Gilbert, superintendent since last April, said he knew of several schools which had accepted white students who had been rejected by segregationists.

Mr. Gilbert said that the 600-foot, 10,000-ton California, which is expected to cost \$143 million, would be the first vessel of its kind to bear the name of a state. The names of states were reserved for battleships. A frigate is a large destroyer.

Laird Says U.S. Must Support Naval Research

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 23 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird called today for unimpeded research and shipbuilding programs through the 1970s to meet "the inescapable reality of growing Soviet sea power."

As we make reductions in the defense budget, we must guard against impairing our research and development programs and endangering a ship modernization program that is vitally needed as we face the challenge of the 1970s, Mr. Laird said.

Mr. Morgan's novel proposition would ask the courts to ignore municipal and county lines and handle pupil assignment on a metropolitan basis.

He equated the school-integration proposition with legislative reapportionment cases, and said he was convinced the Supreme Court would uphold his argument under the Fourteenth Amendment's equal-protection and due-process clauses.

"The courts have held that county lines cannot be used to dilute representation rights. I am convinced you cannot use school-district lines to create a segregated public school system," he declared.

If Mr. Morgan's argument were upheld, it would go a long way toward solving a problem civil rights advocates have viewed with growing dismay across the country: the resegregation of urban core schools as a result of white middle-class flight to white suburbs.

Mr. Morgan represents the ACLU in 11 states of the old Confederacy. He said the legal principles involved in his argument would apply to systems outside the South as well, but that discrimination "would be easier to prove here."

"We will initiate suits wherever they are required, and we will assist the NAACP legal defense fund whenever they ask us," Mr. Morgan said.

The ACLU has not yet selected the city for its first test. The target will depend on events following the Feb. 1 integration deadline set by the Supreme Court, Mr. Morgan said.

As an example, the ACLU lawyer explained that if there were a mass exodus of whites from an integrated city to white suburbs as a result of school integration in the city, the ACLU would seek to require all the systems involved to be integrated as a unit.

The suits would be in the form of injunctions against spending tax funds for schools in an area until reasonable racial balance is achieved.

Defendants in the actions probably would be state governments, which provide the majority of financial support for schools in the South. Rulings in other integration cases already have treated Georgia and Alabama in effect as single school administrative units, Mr. Morgan observed.

'Segregation Havens'  
JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 23 (AP)—The superintendent of Mississippi's 57 Roman Catholic schools has been ordered to accept white students who had been rejected by segregationists.

The Rev. James D. Gilbert, superintendent since last April, said he knew of several schools which had accepted white students who had been rejected by segregationists.

Mr. Gilbert said that the 600-foot, 10,000-ton California, which is expected to cost \$143 million, would be the first vessel of its kind to bear the name of a state. The names of states were reserved for battleships. A frigate is a large destroyer.

Laird Says U.S. Must Support Naval Research

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Laird Says U.S. Must Support Naval Research

## Senate Passes Major Nixon Crime Bill on Crime

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Senate passed today one of the major crime bills urged by President Nixon, a measure to strengthen the government's power to fight the Mafia and other underworld syndicates.

The bill, which passed by a 72-1 vote after the Senate rejected all amendments offered by the opposition, is expected to be signed by the President.

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## Sinatra Cancels Appearance at Democratic Fete

MIAMI BEACH, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Frank Sinatra, the singer, has canceled his appearance at a Democratic party gala Feb. 3 because of a rescheduling of a motion picture in which he will perform.

Mr. Sinatra, Sammy Davis Jr. and comedian Don Rickles had headed a list of entertainers billed for the Beaulieu Hotel fund-raising affair, along with such party stalwarts as Hubert H. Humphrey, Sens. Edward Kennedy and Fred Harris, Edmund Muskie and others.

Party officials would not comment on reports that Mr. Sinatra's name was taken off the program because of the controversy surrounding the New Jersey crime investigation. The singer has been avoiding New Jersey, where a warrant has been issued for his arrest on a contempt charge.

Mr. Sinatra's manager, Maurice Ferrer, said in Miami he was told by party treasurer Patrick J. Connor that Mr. Sinatra planned to skip the Miami Beach date because of the conflict with his movie.

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## New L.A. Bishop Vows to Change Church's Image

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23 (WP)—The Most Rev. Timothy J. Manning, the new Roman Catholic archbishop of Los Angeles who succeeded James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, will bring a new look to the previously conservative archdiocese, he indicated yesterday.

He said that he would listen to militants seeking social change, attempt to bring young people more fully into the church and welcome a closer association with churchmen of other faiths.

The 60-year-old archbishop said that the church "must engage in conversation about the world's problems." It must "give witness to the truth, serve rather than be served," he said.

Neil Armstrong Wins  
USC Master's Degree  
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23 (AP)—The University of Southern California proudly acknowledged Neil A. Armstrong yesterday as a distinguished member of the student body and conferred upon the astronaut a master's degree in aerospace engineering.

It wasn't an honorary degree. Mr. Armstrong, the first man to set foot on the moon, earned it. The university said that while Mr. Armstrong was a test pilot at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., from 1955 to 1960, he pursued graduate studies under a joint USC-Edwards AFB program.

He had nearly completed his requirements for the master's degree when he was transferred from the research facility. The university ruled that he had wrapped up the degree yesterday with a lecture on "Lunar Landing: Techniques and Procedures."

## Next Men to the Moon and Their Emblem

The three-man crew of Apollo-13 presented the flight's emblem to the press Thursday at Cape Kennedy. The astronauts are, from left, James A. Lovell Jr., Thomas K. Mattingly Jr. and Fred W. Haise Jr. Represented in the emblem is the sun, the Apollo, and three horses which are pulling the sun chariot from earth to moon. The Latin phrase translates: "From the moon, knowledge." Apollo-13 is scheduled for launching April 11, reaching the moon for landing in the Fra Mauro area the 15th.

longer enough to live and let live; now we must live and help live" and "it is time to quit putting good money into bad programs; otherwise we will end up with bad money as well as bad programs."

"The lift of a driving dream" that has made America the hope of the world is from his presidential campaign opener in New Hampshire in February, 1968. The movement "from an era of confrontations to an era of negotiations" abroad was from his acceptance speech at the Republican nominating convention at Miami Beach in August, 1968.

Search for Quotation  
The 1962 quotation from Thomas Jefferson—"We act not for ourselves alone but for the whole human race"—was added at the last minute after the prepared text was printed. Mr. Nixon recalled the quotation several days ago, but it took sides many hours of diligent research to identify the source



## The Newer Nixon

President Nixon's first State of the Union message raises the question whether he is a reformer stuck with his party's tradition of financial caution or a financial banner of reform. Certainly the language was sprinkled with the phrases of the crusader—"break with tradition," "new decade," "new beginnings," great age of reform." At the same time he blamed the unbalanced budgets of the Sixties for the current inflation and the personal indebtedness of millions of Americans, pledging that he would present a balanced budget for 1971 as the "highest priority objective of responsible government."

On the domestic scene, which took up by far the greater part of the address, Mr. Nixon acknowledged one immediate exception to his plans for fiscal retrenchment. He hopes to spend more, not less, for the war on crime. On that subject he dwelt at some length; but to the "total reform" of the welfare system, which is also going to cost a lot of money, he gave no more than a few dozen words. Crime, it need hardly be stressed, would be less of a problem if poverty were undercut by that welfare system which he recommended to Congress last year but which his forces on the Hill have promoted with something less than vigor.

As the President proceeded from the immediate future to the more remote, his reformist spirit grew more intense. Invoking a "new federalism," he proposed to reverse the direction of power which for 150 years has been flowing from local and state governments to Washington. A consequence of this reversal would be increased opportunity for all Americans—specifically, the President said, the expansion of equal voting rights. He did not attempt to square this declaration with his recent opposition to extending the highly effective Voting Rights Act of 1965 in favor of a revision that would allow

certain Southern states to revert to the old pattern of twisting the law in order to disenfranchise black citizens.

Where the President was at his best was in his call for an environmental program not only the most comprehensive in the nation's history but the most costly as well. On the program itself Mr. Nixon was specific, though neither detailed nor exhaustive. As one item in a long-range plan to "make peace with nature," he will propose that Congress appropriate \$10 billion over a five-year period, starting at once, to put modern municipal waste treatment plants everywhere they are needed in order to restore the cleanliness of the nation's waters. The proposal is thoroughly commendable as far as it goes, but unless it is combined with effective legislation to curb private industrial polluters as well, it is bound to fall considerably short of the objective.

It is refreshing to hear Mr. Nixon talk, for the first time, of the need for preserving open spaces, of buying up park lands now, while the opportunity is still open. It is equally good to have him state clearly the government's intention to set increasingly strict standards for the automobile as "our worst polluter of the air." And best of all, perhaps, is his concession—still daring for conventional Americans—that there is no virtue in growth for growth's sake, that we must redirect growth toward the improvement of life.

Notably, the President asked for a "national growth policy"—federal assistance in the building of new cities, rebuilding old ones and creating a new rural environment. The construction of highways and the location of airports would be decided only with this balanced growth in mind. If this kind of planning has become the hallmark of the Nixon administration, the development should at least encourage the skeptics as they await more evidence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The State of the Union

The State of the Union address is a political event with a very short life span. All the fanfare and a sense of moment that attend these rituals have a way of being dissipated almost at once in the traditional vagueness of the State of the Union pledge, in the rush of more specific presidential messages to follow, in the legislative dog-fights that ensue. People remember a lot of things about Presidents Johnson and Kennedy, for example, but it is probably safe to say that their State of the Union messages are not among them. Rhetoric, "inspiration," politics: this is the stuff of the State of the Union address, and it must be said that—despite his protestation that the times call for something different and better—Mr. Nixon delivered a highly traditional address. Indeed, to a remarkable degree he followed the conventions (accomplishments, requests of the Congress, political stage-setting) that he had outlived at the beginning of the speech. Crime and social unrest, as it seems, sprang to us full-blown from the forehead of the 1960s.

Despite the ritual nature of the State of the Union address, however, bureaucrats spill a good deal of blood fighting to get this line in or that line out, because they know wherein lies the real importance of these speeches. It is in the recorded, public revelation of presidential choices—not clinical-sounding "options" or awesomely burdened decision, but fairly large and broad choices about what matters, about what programs shall be pursued, about goals and priorities. Mr. Nixon surely revealed such choices in his speech, some more admirable than others.

It was pretty barren going, for instance,

for those who still entertain a fading hope that the President may impart some sense of urgency or interest regarding the present and future fate of slum-dwelling black Americans. Mr. Nixon, it is true, did urge Congress to act on some of the important and relevant legislation he had sent to the Hill, and he did speak of equal opportunity in his roster of goals to be pursued. But that was scarcely where the domestic weight of his message was to be found. These concerns inspired no language nearly as vivid as that in which the President described the perils to a congressman who chose to leave his comfortable car in his convenient garage and walk-through another kind of world—to his doubtless agreeable home.

In other matters, Mr. Nixon made his broad choices well—concentrating on the theme of peace, on the ravages we have committed on our environment, on the genuinely critical problems of crime and inflation. Within each of these areas of concern he made some remarks that are worth specific comment. On the whole it is only possible to say that he came out for the right things and against the wrong, left certain key questions unanswered but gave hints at some answers to come, suggested a program that does not necessarily conform in size or cost with the economic necessity of the moment, and managed through the rhetoric to commit his administration on the record to some rather specific future accomplishments. This, too, is in the tradition of the State of the Union address. Mr. Nixon has set the scene for what is to follow without providing any clear notion of how the whole thing will come out.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### No Welcome Sign

It is not easy to understand why U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers wants to be in the country (Nigeria) he saw no good in and spoke so ill of only recently. Public memory is really short. But not that of Nigerians, in connection with the stand of certain world personalities in the days of the civil war.

Nigeria certainly cannot forget Mr. Rogers' public statements of antagonism against this country, which not only gave open support to secession but suggested also the possibility of whipping up world sentiment in favor of it. . . . And Rogers wants to visit this country—no sir, Rogers is not welcome.

—From the Morning Post (Lagos).

### Iraq, Land of Plots

Since the present regime in Iraq consists basically of a small group, mainly officers, who took power by force and hold it by terror, conspiracies are inevitable. There is no other way of changing a regime which is incompetent and bloodthirsty.

The tally of executions over the past few days is 40, shot and hanged. This is high even by Iraqi standards, and these are worse than in almost any other country in the world.

So the revolution eats its children, and many other unfortunates as well.

—From The Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 24, 1895  
NEW YORK.—The Brooklyn line men who repair the numerous cut wires and trolley wires have joined the trolley strikers, thus further crippling the companies who own the lines. Otherwise, the situation is unchanged. No extensive rioting occurred last night, but there were clashes between detached bodies of strikers and the police here and there. Two men were shot and wounded by elements of the 7th Regiment near Bleecker Street.

### Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 24, 1920  
WASHINGTON.—Neither Democrats nor Republicans desire to claim Mr. Herbert Hoover as their candidate, but within the past 24 hours he has commenced to loom large as a presidential possibility for the November elections. Politicians here are wondering whether Hoover is a Democrat or a Republican and are looking with eyes of fear upon this new candidate, who has received special consideration at home and universal acclaim for his relief work abroad.



## Nixon and the New Age of Reform

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon is bringing the ship of state back home for repairs. It will be a long, slow voyage, but he seemed to be saying in his State of the Union message that the old ship had been battered in stormy foreign waters too long, and needed to be tidied up, scraped, painted and remodeled for her 200th anniversary in 1976.

It was a magnificent speech; we will find out later whether it is a policy and who will pick up the tab. But not since Teddy Roosevelt have we heard a Republican President talk so much about reform. Welfare, industry, the police, and the federal, state and local governments are all to be transformed into a more peaceful, secure, fair and prosperous society.

There was always a question about whether Nixon would go to the right or the left once he was well established in office. But he has now at least charted his course and defined his destination. He will sign to avoid the torpedoes and take advantage of the wind, but his destination is to preside over the great festival of freedom in 1976, and to get there from here he must eventually go to the left.

### Two GOP Heroes

The surge of reform in America, as Richard Hofstadter has reminded us, was not always directed by the Democrats. Though turned back temporarily in the 1920s, it included the administrations of Teddy Roosevelt and even Dwight Eisenhower and has "set the tone

of American politics for the greater part of the 20th century." What Richard Nixon did in his address to the Congress was to stake out a place for himself alongside his two Republican heroes, and try to take over most of the Democratic issues in the process.

On the political point, he has clearly made progress in his first year. He has retained control of the crime issue. He has blunted the peace issue. He has taken the lead in reforming the welfare program, and he is clearly trying to pin the inflation tail on the donkey.

Moreover, he shored up his position with the young and the cities in this speech by trying to take over the pollution issue, while reassuring the Republicans by promising to redress more power to the state and local governments.

### Funding the Dream

"Hubert Humphrey says Nixon is not 'an artist in politics,' but this is a fairly artful if not artistic performance. The Democrats have been talking for years about 're-ordering the nation's priorities' and 'reallocating its resources,' and now the President has challenged them and his own party to do just that.

This, of course, is only the rhetorical part of the voyage, and Nixon's utopian aims occasionally sounded a little like a tour-director's dream, but there is clearly nothing wrong with his objectives that couldn't be cured by another \$10 billion cut in the Pentagon budget plus a good, hefty tax rise.

His remarks on the plight of the Negroes were not exactly an exhaustive account of the program, but perhaps the weakest part of his address was on foreign affairs, which he will deal with later. He did talk about the nation of the non-Communist world having acquired a new "determination to assume responsibility for their own defense," but with one or two notable exceptions, this phenomenon has escaped almost everybody else's notice.

Also, he claimed that the result of his new foreign policy has not been to weaken our alliances but to give them new life, new strength, and a new sense of common purpose. Again, if this has been the general reaction to the President's decision to cut his involvement in foreign nations, it has certainly not received the attention it deserves.

The main thing about the State of the Union speech, however, is probably what it tells us about the state of the President. He is clearly broadening and deepening his philosophy. All the old emphasis is there on crime, inflation and a balanced budget—and these got a bigger hand in the House than anything else—but he is now thinking in longer terms about the condition of life in America. In fact, he denied industry's right to pollute the air and waters of the republic and threatened them with new regulations and penalties if they did. More surprising, he even dared to suggest that wealth was not the same thing as happiness, and in the Republican liturgy of the past, this is heresy.

## The President's 1970 Election Strategy

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The President's election-year strategy barely peeped through the well-knit paragraphs of his message to the State of the Union. It was no time for a fighting speech; but it is certainly a fighting strategy.

Perhaps surprisingly, Harry S. Truman is one of the Presidents whom Richard M. Nixon most admires, and his strategy can only be described as Truman-like. In other words, the Democratic Congress and the Democratic party are eventually to be blamed for all the ills that most afflict us, and especially for crime and inflation.

In the stress on crime control, in the stress on inflation control, you could detect which way the wind is now blowing in the State of the Union message. But you can detect it even better from recent exchanges between the President and his House and Senate leaders, Rep. Gerald Ford and Sen. Hugh Scott.

### The Great Themes

He has urged them repeatedly to make crime and inflation this session's great Republican themes, of course blaming the Democrats for both. But above all, he has urged them to get this session over with as soon as they possibly can, so that he can go to the nation with these same two themes.

That means, in turn, that the President intends to play a more active partisan role in this year's congressional election than most modern occupants of the White House have wished (or dared) to do. He cannot be partisan while the session is in progress, for he must preserve reasonable working relations with the leaders of the

Democratic majorities in the House and Senate. But after the adjournment, it will be different. The Democratic congressional leaders are also eager to get this session's work over with as soon as they can, if only because of the widespread criticism of the last session for indecision, dilatoriness and unproductiveness. Hence the prospects are for a much longer fought and harder fought off-year election than has been seen in the recent past.

The question is, meanwhile, whether the President's off-year electoral strategy will really work. It is certainly bold, if he means what he has been saying. The party of the man in the White House has been the loser in all but one off-year election in this century. That is why most other Presidents have refused to play the active role that Nixon says he contemplates.

### Liberal Exception

Yet it is also plain that crime and inflation are desperately hot issues, on which the Democrats (or at least, most Northern Democrats) are also potentially vulnerable. Sen. Joseph Tydings, for instance, is the sole Democratic liberal who has had the sense to make the fight against crime into an issue of his own. A good many of his friends have actually sounded as though they opposed law and order.

Again, all too many people, all over the country, have a deeply irritated feeling that vast sums of money were poured out in the last Democratic decade, without producing much result except the inflation that President Nixon is so publicly determined to control. In

a few cases, like large chunks of the poverty program, this sense of waste is even quite justified. With his gut-fighting political instinct, plus his extreme political astuteness, the President, therefore, has a chance to achieve the kind of result he hopes for. This is nothing less than breaking the rule about the bad luck of the White House in the off years. The Democrats will probably aid him, being leaderless, disoriented, and too often, self-regarding.

### Vietnam Test

Yet one must make two fairly grim provisions. First of all, the make-or-break test of the President's Vietnamization program is not very far off in South Vietnam. If the result is "make," it will strengthen him greatly. But if it is "break," he will be in bad trouble.

Worse still, the dreadful situation in the schools may be almost absent from the newspapers, but it is all too present in the minds of millions of voters in hundreds upon hundreds of neighborhoods. Then, too, what may be called the drug-crime complex seems to grow worse with every passing month. And both these problems are obviously driving more and more members of the white majority further and further toward the right.

Probably this second, really grimy set of factors will have no influence in 1970, except to make additional right-wing Republican votes. But in 1972, the threat from the right may well prove to be the President's worst worry. And what he may do about it should probably be the main worry of moderate men today.

## Russia Works Through Labor

## Red Toehold in Nigeria

By Arnold Beichman

LONDON.—At 28 Olajuwon Street at the corner of Oyo Street in the Yaba district of Lagos, a large, squat three-story cement-block building is half-completed. Its final cost when the Nigerian Trades Union Congress takes possession of what will be called the Labor Temple sometime this year will be about \$250,000.

The money is a gift from Russia to its client trade union, one of the very few national labor centers in all of Africa affiliated to the Kremlin-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions. Adjoining Nigeria is Dahomey, where the Russians are backing the Union Generale des Travailleurs Dahomeiens, which is also affiliated to the WFTU.

At a time when Nigerian government officials, understandably, are grateful to the Soviet Union for its past military and now medical aid and when they are somewhat disenchanted with Western governments, the thriving existence of the NTUC as a Soviet spearhead into Africa's most populous country is a matter of some interest. If not yet concern, not only to Western governments but to Nigeria's other neighbors as well.

The NTUC is no paper organization as trade unions in developing countries frequently are. Students in the field give the organization about 100,000 members, of whom some 30,000 to 40,000 pay nominal dues. The non-Communist United Labor Congress reports about 200,000 members, with about 80,000 paying dues.

### Presses Donated

The NTUC's affiliation is no secret. Its longtime president, Wabash Goodluck, a Yoruba Muslim of 45, is quite open about his pro-Soviet orientation. So is S. U. Bassey, 43, its general secretary, an Ekiti tribesman from the Calabar southeastern state. Their weekly newspaper, *Advance*, published on excellent presses donated by East Germany, has a run of 5,000 and is distributed free.

A recent issue had an article headlined, "Communists: The Standard Bearers of Progress—Short Lessons from Lenin," a large photo of Walter Ulbricht and a loving story about East Germany's "Twenty Years of Sweat and Success," an announcement that 174 Nigerian students were going to the Soviet Union on Soviet scholarships and another announcement that Moscow had just donated 500 books to the Lagos Central Library.

Soviet financial contributions to the NTUC and to other friendly groups are no longer handed out openly. Ever since the Soviet Embassy in Lagos discovered in 1967 that almost \$75,000 in supplies and equipment intended for construction of the NTUC Labor Temple had disappeared—not even the mighty efforts of the Soviet

secret police have uncovered culprits—the Russians have been extremely careful about how financial and material contributions move from donor to donee.

Most of the subsidies Nigerian organizations or for let-sponsored activities come regular sales by two trawlers Lagos harbor—one Soviet, Czech-of their fish catch to local food suppliers. With rather large sums available, after payment of government on the catch, the Russians pay for automobiles, bicycles, printers, sound equipment, paint, cement, structural which is sold through two Nigerian agencies, West Africa Machine and Engineering Co., also known as WAATECO, Beloguz Street and 6/8 M Street, Lagos and IMELSK, maosuticals Ltd. in Apapa, Lagos dock area.

How much the Soviet spends annually on its political propaganda activities is difficult measure, or even to guess at any reliability. But it does money, for example, on Nigerian papers, some of which fish friendly reports about M either in anticipation of or by financial rewards.

### Key Envoys in Lagos

All these activities are supervised by at least four diplomats in Lagos: A. I. Tim Yegorov, F. Voronin and Mrs. Gvozdev, Soviet Embassy; Mr. Gvozdev, Soviet Embassy; Mr. Gvozdev, Soviet Embassy; Mr. Gvozdev, Soviet Embassy.

There is no wild alarm in Nigeria over the growing presence that I noticed on a trip. One observer, not a dip described Soviet activities as "handed." A still seemingly motinable problem is lag While several of the Soviet makes speak English with fluency, it is as difficult for them to understand the Russian accented English as it is for Russians to understand Nigerian English.

One diplomat, however, does press some concern about the of the Russian presence in Nigeria. "Nigeria represents a tan opportunity, but not if the their old tactics. They're changing their line, none of crude stuff. After all, Nigeria not a country where Communist propaganda is easy to the Russians know it. Nigeria has many illusions about Russians, especially among the tary boys. But for Russia good enough, for the moment Nigeria doesn't recognize of nist China.

"What is a potential p about Moscow in Africa to that they are wising up, as cause they're getting some standing they're that must dangerous," the diplomat said.

## Letters

### Clay's Sad Story

There are a number of news items in Monday's edition of the *Chicago Tribune* that are significant than the quoted statement by Cassius Clay: "I will not fight again." The conflicts in Vietnam and the Middle East, the Chicago political trial, Biafra—all are of far greater concern for mankind. Ultimately, however, these larger issues only magnify the plight of the individual caught within the embrace of the "system," and in this context the expression of Mr. Clay's forced capitulation is no less worthy of comment than are those pertaining to situations in which the "one" is transformed into an obscure "many."

To begin, Mr. Clay is black. And while the world is replete with blacks, the vast majority of these keep their social and political opinions to themselves. Mr. Clay did not. Moreover, before the issue of his socio-political beliefs arose, he had the confidence to assert that he was good—and not just good but "the greatest." Now, this type of "Renaissance" trust in one's abilities does not go down easily in a period dominated by the principle of "teamwork," and the reaction of the public and the sportswriters is only too easily recalled, despite the fact that Mr.

Clay proved over and over that he was telling the truth: there is one thing Middle Ali cannot stand, it is an "nigger."

And then, to top it off, Mr. Clay joined the Black Muslims, to name Muhammad Ali, and, in effect, that he would be black but white, the face of the white America "gave him his chance." So, he couldn't be bested in the only way out was to drag into the Army, a fate with otherwise almost unknown sports world. And he refused, for reasons of conscience, to always be the sacrifice which never are, especially most conscience-ridden known to history.

Thus, convicted of "draft evasion," Mr. Clay was beaten, even while free on appeal, case, he is denied any chance to prove himself. There are three lessons learned from this sad history: you are really good, give a credit to others. (2) If you black, try not to be a (3) If you are a boxer and drafted, be obedient, and you be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts.

R. B. MACDONA

Barcelona.

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## Nigrop Says It Has the Votes to Sustain a Veto of HEW Bill

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The House of Representatives is predicting that it will have the votes in both the House and Senate to sustain a veto of the President's bill for the Labor and Education and Welfare Department.

## Senate Panel Leaves Briton Warn of Pill

By Harold Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—A Senate panel of health-care experts has warned that the use of birth-control pills may have serious effects on the body that could lead to possible hazards related to the pills.

The panel, which was set up by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, said in a report that the pills could cause a significant increase in the age of 45 who take the pills.

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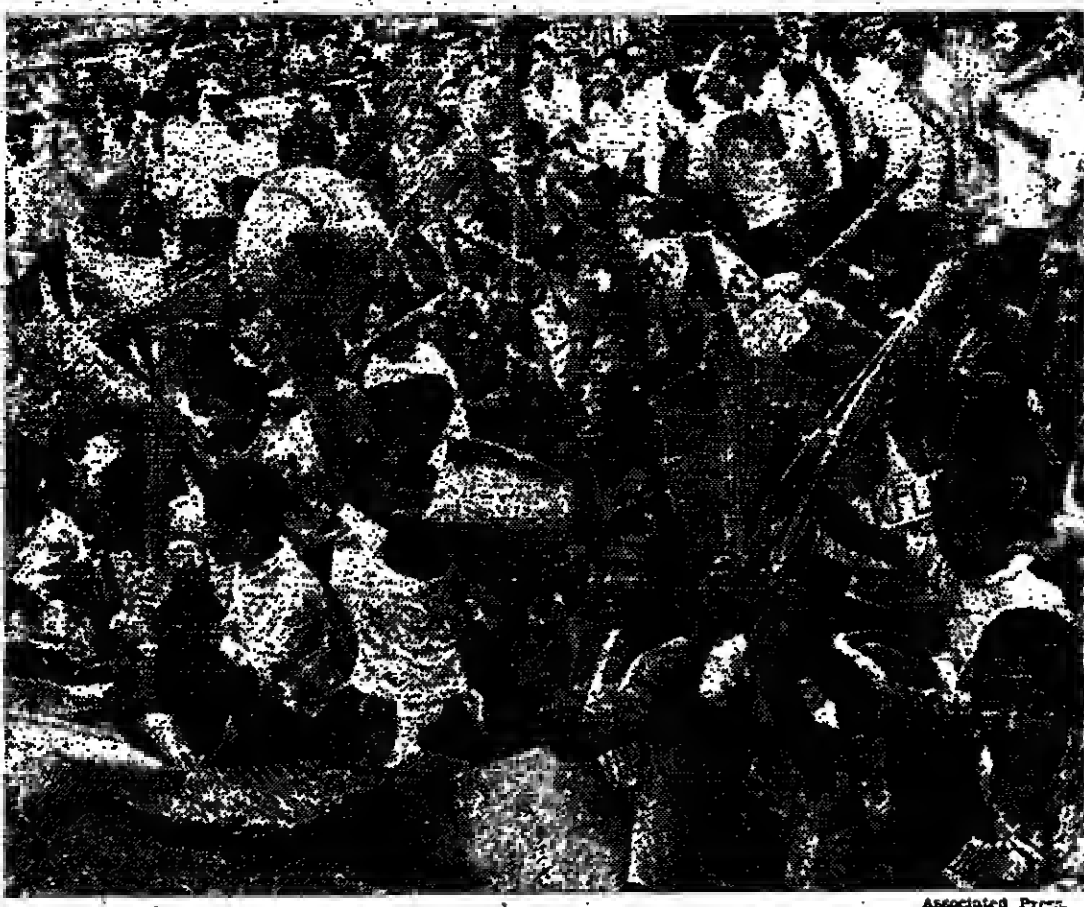
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ANTI-CORRUPTION SIT-IN—Indonesian students, some members of the 1966 university campaign against former President Sukarno, raise bundles of straw and straw hats as they swarm over the lawn at the Finance Ministry in Jakarta during a protest yesterday against corruption in government and 50 and 100 percent increases in the prices of gasoline and kerosene. Troops dispersed the demonstrators.

## Salvage Divers Bubble Over in Champagne Find

By Alfred Friendly

FOLKESTONE, England, Jan. 23 (AP).—Dennis Pearce and a team of divers were bunting in the English Channel and turned up unexpected treasure—50,000 bottles of champagne.

They found it 100 feet down in the wreck of a French coast guard ship that sank 15 years ago. "The six men in the team had quite a party," said Jim Rowlands, Mr. Pearce's partner in the Folkestone Salvage Co.

"The champagne was in pretty good condition. By the end of the day men weren't," he related. The company now plans to raise the remainder of the cargo. It will cost them 36 shillings (\$4.32) a gallon in customs charges but, they expect a good profit at 10 shillings (\$1.20) a bottle.

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## British Government Agrees To Prepare Bill on Privacy

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The British government promised today to set up a broadly based committee to recommend legislation for establishing individual privacy as a legal right.

After a long debate in the House of Commons during which not one member dissented on the need for a right-of-privacy law, Home Secretary James Callaghan said that he was naming Kenneth Younger, a former MP, as chairman of a group of representatives of Parliament, the press, the legal profession and the public to make an extensive inquiry.

That it will agree on the principle and produce draft legislation was taken as a near certainty. Enactment of a law, however, cannot be expected before two years and quite possibly not before four.

Mr. Callaghan rejected a proposed law presented by Laborite Brian Walden as a private member's bill. It was drafted by Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, and would have established invasion of privacy as a "civil tort."

Backed by several members from both major parties, Mr. Callaghan said that he had no doubt that legislation was needed, but that the issue was too intricate and important to be voted on without a great deal of further study. Other opponents of Mr. Walden's bill, but not of its principle, asserted that a constitutional matter was at issue and that legislation—which would be the first of its sort in British history—should be preceded by extensive hearings.

Mr. Walden's bill was not primarily aimed at the press, although it would have had serious implications on its investigative and "exposure" reporting. The principal target, however, was the activity of "private eyes," "credit agencies" and private investigation agencies which amass, and sell to inquirers at a price, vast amounts of personal information on individuals applying for a job, a loan, an installment purchase or a business connection.

Mr. Walden argued that laws against theft and trespass, which once protected privacy, had been outmoded by modern technology with telescopic cameras, computers, parabolic antennas, phone taps, recording machines and bugging devices.

He did not propose to outlaw them as such, maintaining that the instruments themselves had many legitimate uses. Instead, he proposed forbidding on pain of damage payments, their employment for illegitimate purposes and the relating to unauthorized recipients of confidential information not germane to public or proper private purposes.

Mr. Callaghan declared that the draft law contained too many "ambiguities" and that it was up to the legislature, not to the courts, to decide on the boundaries of the bill, to define the boundaries and lay out the "central areas" in detail.

Also, he said, there was the question of whether to obtain redress against infringements of privacy by criminal law rather than by civil suits.

Mr. Walden claimed that his bill would not inhibit the press, in that it allowed the gathering and publication of information in the public interest or in the legitimate pursuit of a company's business. But press opposition to the measure has been intense. Enough members appeared to share the worries to prevent passage.

Although the matter was not mentioned, it is understood that part of the government's opposition stemmed from concern that the proposed law would inhibit its own counter-espionage activities. Probably to a greater degree than in the United States, and certainly with much more public tolerance, the British government engages heavily in security surveillance with electronic devices.

Charges against the Army included a refusal to "adhere to the rights of the First Amendment" and "wanton slaughtering."

After a cheering crowd of 650 students and servicemen affirmed the verdict by a voice vote Wednesday night, trial prosecutor Terry Cannon pronounced the death penalty on the Army.

## Athens Seeks Economic Tie To Soviet Bloc

To Let In Soviet Goods  
At Reduced Tariffs

ATHENS, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The government of Greece, disturbed by recurring political snubs from the West, is moving to bolster economic relations with the Soviet bloc.

The most significant move in what the Athens press has termed a "trade opening to the East" was a decision, made public this week, to admit Soviet goods at reduced tariffs.

This was followed by a Greek-Soviet agreement in Moscow last month that would bring Soviet technicians to strategically sensitive northern Greece to survey fields of peat in a plan to produce electric power with this low-grade fuel.

It was disclosed this week that a delegation of the Greek Chamber of Commerce would go to East Germany to negotiate a renewal of the trade agreement and to look into the possibility of a permanent Greek trade mission in East Berlin.

The flurry of economic activity with Eastern Europe followed a cooling of Greek relations with Western Europe, where hostility to the junta regime forced the Athens government to avoid banishment by walking out of the 18-country Council of Europe last month.

Western European pressure on the Greek government is expected to be shown next in the Common Market, whose parliamentary representatives meet in Brussels Feb. 2. They are expected to hear a motion recommending the suspension of Greece's associate membership in the community.

Greece's resignation from the Council of Europe, a consultative body dedicated to better European relations, was preceded by official threats in Athens of trade sanctions against all countries supporting the suspension of Greece's membership.

Although these threats have not been carried out, three Greek moves for closer links with the East have marked a departure from traditional trade policies of this country, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The Soviet Union and other Eastern countries had pressed Greece since the end of World War II for most-favored-nation treatment in trade, which the United States and Britain both have. Greece's reaction had been negative.

The granting of this status, which will make Soviet goods highly competitive on the Greek market, was kept secret until this week. It was in an unpublished appendix to the Greek-Soviet trade agreement, renewed last month.

The news became public when Greece, under contractual obligation to the Common Market, notified the executive commission in Brussels that it had granted the Soviet Union most-favored-nation status. This gives the Soviet Union the greatest trade concessions that Greece subsequently grants another country. The text of the agreement and the list of Soviet goods that will enjoy reduced tariffs was not disclosed.

The award of the peat survey to Soviet technicians was a reversal of policy. The peat fields are near Philippopolis, northwest of the port of Kavala, in northern Greece, a frequent site for NATO maneuvers. The survey will be paid for with Greek tobacco.

Although the Russians are expected in exploiting this fuel, previous Greek governments refused to let Soviet technicians roam the militarily vulnerable area that separates Bulgaria from the Aegean.

The decision to spur trade relations with East Germany is likely to irritate West Germany. Greece has no diplomatic relations with East Germany and West Germany is a NATO ally and a major trading partner. But the Greek government is known to be a bridge against Bonn for having turned against it at the Council of Europe.

**Poles Plan to Erect  
2,112-Ft. Radio Tower**  
WARSAW, Jan. 23 (AP).—Poland is to build what the Warsaw evening paper Express Wiscny said is the world's highest structure, a 2,112-foot radio mast.

The structure will be erected near Ktuzo, in the center of Poland. The radio mast, intended to give coverage to all of Poland, is scheduled for completion in early 1973.

to ask the Shelter Half to "show cause" why it should not be placed off limits to military personnel.

Testimony against the Army was heard for more than two hours from a number of witnesses, including a surprise last witness, Bruce S. McLean, who has been AWOL 80 days from Fort Lewis, Wash.

The bearded McLean was escorted into the hearing by a 12-man guard. They sat in a semi-circle around him on the speakers' platform and then rushed him out of the building when he had finished speaking.

## N.Y. Student on Jumbo Flight Pre-ends He's Giveaway Heir

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP).—A 17-year-old student said he played along with a gag and pretended he was heir to the fortune of his father, a multimillionaire, on the maiden flight of the transatlantic Boeing-747 jumbo jet yesterday.

After the plane landed, the youth disclosed he was Stephen Kennedy, of New York.

He said it all started at Kennedy Airport when "a guy came up to me and shouted, 'Hi, Brody, missed your TV show last night.' Fellow passengers got the idea he was Mr. Brody, who says he wants to give away millions of dollars.

"I thought I wouldn't mind playing the part of a millionaire for real," Stephen said, "if they'd only known I only had \$15 in my pocket...."

## Pan Am Jumbo Jet Finishes First Atlantic Round Trip

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The Pan-Am 747 jumbo jet completed its first two-way transatlantic flight last night, arriving at Kennedy Airport at 7:23 p.m. after carrying 323 passengers and flying 8,700 miles.

While there were no complaints about the plane in the air, the Boeing jet, largest commercial jet in the world, had its problems on the ground.

Its maiden flight was scheduled to depart at 7 p.m. Wednesday but because of an overheating engine the flight was delayed until 1:52 a.m. yesterday, with a substitute plane being used.

Among the passengers was actress Raquel Welch, who traveled with her husband and said she slept most of the way. She called the 747 a "fabulous aircraft," adding, "It is just lovely. It's just so immense that I feel it could create its own weather system."

At 7:45 p.m. yesterday the second of the jumbo jets took off for London. It was the plane that originally was to make the first flight but had to be scrubbed.

In London it had more trouble, departing for New York four hours and 44 minutes late today because of door trouble in the economy section.

The flight, the 747's fourth Atlantic crossing with 1,000-paying passengers, should have left at 11 a.m. But a compressed-air container which blows open a door in case of emergency developed a leak and emptied.

A replacement container was flown in from Paris. It was fitted and immediately burst. "The fault is apparently in the door itself," a Pan Am spokesman said.

U.S. Federal Aviation Agency

**T. H. McKittrick,  
World Financier,  
81, Dies in N.Y.**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Thomas Harrington McKittrick, 81, who was president of the Bank for International Settlements during World War II, died Wednesday at the New York World-Telegram & Sun.

After leaving the international bank from 1940 to 1946, Mr. McKittrick joined the Chase National Bank. He was senior vice-president and director of the bank when he retired in 1954.

In May, 1940, shortly after Mr. McKittrick became president of the Bank for International Settlements, he was the only member of its general assembly to attend its annual meeting in Basel, Switzerland.

After World War II, the headquarters of a French-German artillery duel and the other members had sent him their proxies.

Edwin John Beinecke  
NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Edwin John Beinecke, 84, who became president of the Sperry and Hutchinson Company, the trading-stamp concern, in 1923, and remained as its chief executive under various titles until 1967, died Wednesday in New York City.

Mr. Beinecke was a director of 18 companies, but his lifelong business affiliation was with Sperry and Hutchinson, which became a Beinecke family concern when Frederick and Walter, two of three Beinecke brothers, married daughters of one of the organizers of the original partnership formed in 1898.

W.A.W. Wood  
CHIANG MAI, Thailand, Jan. 23 (UPI).—W.A.W. Wood, 81, a retired British diplomat and historian, died at his home here yesterday.

Mr. Wood came to Thailand at the age of 18 in 1898 to work as a student interpreter for the British Foreign Office. In 1915 he was appointed consul-general for northern Thailand, a post he held until his retirement in 1931.

**Church Services**  
FRANCE—PARIS  
The SAINT-ANNE BAPTIST CHURCH, 84, Rue des Bains-Rois, Rue Malmoussin, Sun. School, 10:30 a.m., Worship, 11:30 a.m. Take bus 141, from Pont de Neuilly Metro Station. For information, tel. 966-37-78, Rev. E.B. LEE.

METHODIST CHURCH, English speaking, 4 Rue Rouquay, Paris-8, Sun. 10:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Rev. Fr. La Haye.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, 1 Rue Auguste-Vaquerie (10e), Tel. 27-23-61. Sunday Masses: 8:30 and 10:30 (English).

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 59 Ave. Hoche (16e), Sunday Masses: 8:30 p.m. (E.), Sunday Masses: 8:30 (Latin) 10:30 and 11:15 a.m. (English), 12:15 (L.), 8:30 (E.), Confession: Monday to Friday, 11:30 to 12:30 and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., Saturday, 11:30 to 12:30 and 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

AMERICAN CHURCH OF THE RIVERA, 21 Old Victor-Hugo, Rue, 10:30 a.m. Wed., 12:30 noon, Rev. J.L.S. Williams.

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT Church, Worship & Sun. School 11 a.m. Rev. Rex E. Brown, Tabernacle, Frommebergstrasse 1.

GERMAN—FRANKFURT  
ST. MARY'S R.C. CHURCH, Chapel &

RECTOR: An der Elde 35, Oberndorf, Sunday Masses: 8 a.m. Saturday Eve. in Chapel Sunday 11 a.m. in Chapel & 12:30 p.m. in Cathedral (Domi) Downtown Frankfurt. Children's Conf. Sat. 4 p.m. Call: Fr. E. Beck (06171) 52547.

GERMAN—MUNICH  
The English-Language Baptist Church of Munich on Robert, 8a, 8a S. at 11:45 and Worship 12:45. Inform.: Tel. 528354, Pastor R. W. Terry.

FRANCE—PARIS  
**THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL**  
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e. The American Cathedral, 23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e. Sunday School: 10:30. Sunday Service & Sermon 10:45. Very Rev. Sturgis L. Blalock, D.D., Dean Canon J.J. McNamee, N.L. Priest, etc. Episcopate—All Denominations Invited (Interdenominational).

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Paris GalleriesDADO, CNAC, 11 Rue Berryer,  
to Feb. 23.

Dado, who is a Yugoslav, 30 years old, living in France, paints large canvases in pale pastel colors that are entirely dominated by the theme of decomposition and corruption. Dense crowds of rotting bodies are packed together in each canvas, and this obsession with weird details does somehow call to mind the spirit of Hieronymus Bosch. But the paintings of Bosch occasionally hold a contrast to his desperate visions, while Dado proposes no alternative to the passive apocalyptic decay he shows.

IRENE ZACK, Galerie Jacques Massol, 12 Rue La Boétie, to Jan. 31.

Sober, well balanced, abstract monumental works, some in a rather porous, golden stone from the south of France, others which look like bronze castings are in fact shaped in polystyrene, smoothed with plaster and covered with sheets of lead that are soldered and hammered.

ADAMI, Musée d'Art Moderne, Avenue du Président-Wilson, Feb. 15.

Pop art took the graphic style of the comic book and blew it up to the size of a large canvas. Adami has taken up the same style in which each color plane is neatly separated from the next by a crisp black line. His subject matter is the figure, the bathtub, the shower, the hotel-room furniture in which something vaguely reminiscent of a piece of the human anatomy occasionally appears. The canvases are vast, the colors raucous, the effect as depressing as a night in the Hôtel de la Gare.

SUHRA-PUIG, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, to Feb. 7.

Sculptures in wood (mainly oak) by Spaniard Suhra-Puig. Each piece is carved and fitted to the next to achieve the effect of an abstract form with a silhouette that is suggestive of a subject—even though it may often be allegorical.

BLACKIE, Galerie Séraphine, 22 Rue de l'Odéon, Feb. 7.

Her real profession is—or was—singing, and her name is Marguerite Wood. Is she really a naïf? Her style anyway tends to be and there is much grace and an enthusiastic sense of color in the two or three bouquets she has in this exhibition. The other paintings don't have entirely the same assurance—the style is somewhat different too.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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"Thatched Farmhouse," by Raffaelli.

## London Auctions

## Collecting Japanese Prints

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON, Jan. 23.—When Admiral Perry opened up the trade route between Japan and the West in 1854, one of the unexpected bonuses was a flood of Japanese art to the Occident—namely, hand-colored wood block prints. These were to inspire a host of artists, not the least among them Van Gogh, Manet and Degas.

By the end of the 19th century Japanese works of art had become highly fashionable in France, England and the United States. Other art objects had begun to appear in Europe, including the now highly priced netsuke (a small decorative object). But, prints were by far the most popular. Art nouveau owes much to Japan for its flat, linear decorative quality.

In England, no fashionable residence was without its art objects from Japan. This was still the case in the 1920s. But the Japanese print market, like so many others, suffered drastically during World War II. During the past decade interest has revived dramatically. Prices have doubled four or five times, sometimes more.

Two sales of Japanese prints within the next week or so will give an idea of how the market stands today. Christie's sale on Jan. 27 is mixed and will include, besides prints, netsukes and inro (medicine boxes). Sotheby's sale on Feb. 3 will offer a good collection of important prints by such celebrated artists as Hiroshige, Shunsho, Hokusai and Utamaro. A fine series of surimono is also included in Sotheby's sale. These are an elaborate form of woodblock print, often painted with gold and silver and produced in small numbers, very often for a client or patron. Chester Beatty once started to collect them, sending prices sky-rocketing up. But they toppled soon after and have remained low ever since.

The Japanese print market is ideally suited to the small collector, offering many opportunities to form a good collection for a comparatively small outlay. The world record price for a Japanese print is only £2,453 (\$5,887) paid last year at Christie's Tokyo sale for an exceptionally rare Shikarui portrait of an actor. Prints by the great masters Utamaro and Hokusai are still within reach. Hokusai's start at around £100 (\$240) and go up to £1,000 (\$2,400) for the better examples. The average Utamaro costs around £300 (\$720), although many go for as little as £30 (\$72). Dealers and collectors seem to go for the well-known prints in good condition, by popular artists. Undoubtedly a safe policy. But the result is that a great many good artists are neglected. Also, high prices are consistently paid for the more famous prints.

Eminently collectable among the lesser-known names are Kunisada, Kuniyoshi and Yetsan, formerly £10 or £12 each but now more often in the £30 to £40 category for good examples. Kunisada and Kuniyoshi are very reasonable, and often bundles of 50 are offered at sale and knocked down for as little as \$36. But the later works by these artists tend to be rather gaudy.

## The Art Market

## A Test for Prices: Modern Masters Sale

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 23.—One of the fascinating aspects of the Aden-Picard sale of modern masters at the Hôtel Drouot next Friday has relatively little to do with speculation—or with "art" for that matter.

Among the works to be auctioned is a nice collection by artists whose names were on the lips of the dandies of yesteryear. Take for example, Constantin Guys, an assiduous reporter in oil and watercolor of Parisian high life during the Second Empire (Napoleon III). Or, Jean Dufy, Raoul's brother and imitator; Jean-Louis Forain, or André Dignimont (who died in 1956). Their works provide a wonderful pageant of light-hearted painting to which the word "art" doesn't apply. They made headlines in their time, as often as (in fact, more often than) the fellow travelers of Impressionism. Frequently their works do quite well at auction: Guys is a highly expensive draughtsman in the \$1,500 to \$3,000 bracket.

Not so Rosa Bonheur (1822-1899). One wonders what trivial whim prompted the auctioneer to include work by this arch leader of the conventional, smothering painting of the 19th century. And she is included under the heading of "modern masters," a denomination she might bear in the U.S.S.R. where socialist realism reigns—but hardly in the West. To appreciate the irony, it must be remembered that few painters were ever admired so much as she during their lifetimes. It was one of Rosa Bonheur's paintings that was sold for £12,000 (\$28,000) to Pierpont Morgan toward the end of the last century.

After World War I, her reputation sank into the depths of non-existence. Until a few years ago, works by Bonheur were worth anything from \$3 to \$20. Since then, there has been a certain revival, financially speaking, of the school she represents. Some soft-hearted art-lover may possibly be tempted by her "Mountain Lake." The authenticity of the canvas is vouched for by the workshop stamp at the bottom left.

But, the real interest of the auction lies elsewhere: This sale will test the price levels for works by artists who have recently been in the salesroom limelight, as well as for works by potential stars. Thus, the attraction is for those who are speculating on a possible rise in the market for all of the minor painters of the 19th century.

A glance at the catalogue (drawn up by the auctioneers with the help of their experts Charles Durant-Ruel, André Pichetti and Philippe Maréchaux) reveals an all but perfect balance among three categories:

• First, there are the "recently promoted" painters, whose works have occasionally passed the \$50,000 mark. For instance, Henri Lebasque whose "Le Bain des Nymphes" was sold (June 18, 1969) by Maistre Guy Loumery for \$76,000, a world record for a Lebasque. Albert Lebourg (1849-1928), who painted in a pleasant Impressionist manner, belongs in this category.

• Secondly, the potential stars. One thinks immediately of Johannes Ten Cate (1858-1908). There are four pictures of his in the sale.

• Lastly, the decorative painters in whose work only the least callow enthusiast will detect the sparkle of genius.

The first two categories, in terms of art-market study, should provide an excellent basis for buyers to reassess a number of painters. The catalogue has few illustrations: quite clearly no attempt has been made to glamorize the auction. It is going to be a sale for the professional, with comparatively few private individuals—therefore, a more sober-minded sale than the more important springtime auctions at Galliera or the pre-Christmas sales at Drouot.

Doubtless, the auction will reveal where people like Frank Boggs now stand. Throughout 1969 his works, still widely available, oscillated between \$1,000 and \$6,000, indicating some hesitation in the minds of buyers. Last year, prices were much closer to the higher figure. Although the Boggs gouache, "Farmyard" (14 by 12 inches), is unlikely to set museum directors on fire, the sum it fetches will show just how far prices for his work have stabilized.

There are some nice oils by Jean-François Raffaelli (1850-1924)—his works managed to rise above \$9,000 two years ago with a landscape ("Noire-Dame and the Quai de la Tournelle," 26 by



Oudry study of a swan sold for \$4,600

31 1/2 inches, March 25, 1968, Sotheby's) but have also sunk low as \$1,700. His "Thatched Farm House," painted on cardboard (26 x 30 1/2 inches) might set a new standard for this landscape painter whose style falls halfway between the Barbizon School and Impressionism.

Another interesting aspect of the sale is the presence of number of drawings, watercolors and pastels by the recent promoted painters. There are five by Henri Lebasque, two by Albert Lebourg, Johannes Ten Cate who, at this stage, is far from desirable in commercial terms, has 15 lots, many of which include several studies.

Those who go to sales driven by a taste for speculation will be well inspired to take along a copy of E. Mayer's "International Auction Records." This book records the prices of some 184,000 paintings, drawings and sculptures sold at auction in Europe and America in 1968. Descriptions are confined to statement of subject and size, with artists classified alphabetically. ("International Auction Records," by E. Mayer. Published by Post Office Box 339, 235 East 85th St., New York 10028. \$27).

Some staggering prices were fetched by a number of objects at the Haumont sale (JHT Jan. 11-12) last Wednesday. A set of Renaissance implements was knocked down at \$2,000 to Musée de l'Armée. A study for a swan by Jean-Baptiste Oudry (1686-1755) went for \$4,600. A pair of very small (4 by 5 inches) views, stamped on tin, from the Louis XVI period for \$2,000, an almost incredible figure for pieces that were historical interest but had little artistic merit.

Collectors who have found it difficult to buy Chinese in and yet persisted for sheer love of this fascinating aspect of Eastern art will pounce on a new book by S. Howard Hansel "Chinese Carved Jades" (Faber and Faber, London).

New information is provided from every possible point of view. Highly useful technical data are gathered at the beginning. There are photographs of some of the newly excavated jade in China and of many unpublished pieces in Western museums. New data are supplied on two questions: on the birth of a Chinese jade, and on the dating of later jades.

Even though the tone is highly scholarly, the author's text makes some of the drastic reappraisals sound quite entertaining. On page 71, we learn for instance that these fine archaic jade with a short cylindrical body topped by flat horizontal rims considered to be emeralds by the late Professor Salomon, even though he had proved his case. But in fact, Mr. Hansel says these were bracelets. A photograph shows a skeleton in an excavated tomb with such jades around the armholes.

The problems that are discussed with a wealth of references, many of which are little known to collectors, make Howard Hansel's book the indispensable guide for every collector as well as a landmark of scholarship.

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Edward Hapsalick, reviewing

very nearly as close. Oddly enough, the...foreshortened shoulders and back of the top wrestler are as dry a bit of drawing as you can find anywhere in Bakins, and here photographs may be said to serve him too well. The back of the same wrestler in his carefully posed photograph of two young athletes is even less convincing although the photograph is quite clear.

As a "scientific realist" Bakins was not altogether at home in his series of Arcadian scenes, where, like his well-drawn naked models, disposed in landscapes that might be the lawns of well-tended, Main Line mansions, often look as if they would like to get back into their clothes before the lady of the house gets back. The naked models of Bakins's open-air photographs for the series have exactly that air too. Bakins did not really believe in Arcadia. But he loved nakedness, and the Arcadian subjects gave him an opportunity to paint it. The difficulty was that he saw no reason to believe in richness, and Arcadia is an ideal image. It was in the faces of his contemporaries—undervalued but acutely observed—that Bakins's eye, and his camera's, found their mutual focus.

nerve to his talents as the American city—however amivalent about it his feelings may have been. "New York is my wife," he conceded to a yellow painter, "... I always come back to her."

The Schoelkopf exhibition, which includes 43 works—oils,

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### Confusing

In the IET of Jan. 23 Jon Winroth noted that the Julliard Guide listed as operative a cafe that has been closed for some time, Le Quincy, whose address was 22 rue du Four. The owner of a restaurant Le Quincy, 35 Avenue Ledru Rollin, telephoned yesterday to say that his restaurant is still quite active. The IET regrets the confusion despite the guide page reference given by Mr. Winroth.

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## ART

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the face of such excellence it must seem churlish to find fault; but it is fascinating, too, especially when the fault one finds is the very absence of conspicuous fault. This is where the presenters of the Italian or two might have supplied that component of peasant state excess which makes Italian opera exciting.

Edward Hapsall, reviewing the first performance of Verdi's

And I mean it as no aspersion when I note that the castle of the second scene looks more like the exterior of Moyamensing Prison than anything I have seen since I left Philadelphia in 1942.

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but the face of such excellence it must seem shrunken to him, than anything I have seen since I left Philadelphia in 1942.

While in this hyperbolic vein, I might also note that Mr. Porter has contributed to the program book the most synopses of "Il Trovatore" I have ever seen. Probably the lucid synopses, come to think of it.

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## IMF Seen Picking Up Tab for West Germany

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 23 (NYT).—The International Monetary Fund is expected to pick up a \$90 million tab for West Germany as part of efforts to ease a post-revaluation squeeze on German reserves, informants report.

The unusual transaction is expected to be a \$480 million French loan to the IMF that will be repaid in February, the second of a series of medium-term loans approved after the French devaluation Aug. 8.

France will use the money to pay short-term debts. To help the IMF to produce the funds under the agreement with the major nations, Germany was originally to lend the \$90 million.

**Role Reversed**  
But in a dramatic reversal of roles at November, the former creditor as now became a debtor to the IMF and has sought relief from its previously agreed obligation. Since November, the Germans have lost nearly \$6 billion from

## U.K. Merger Links IPC to Reed Group

LONDON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Plans to merge one of the world's largest publishing groups with a leading paper making and packaging group is announced today by the International Publishing Corp (IPC) and the Reed Group Ltd.

Don Ryder, chairman of Reed, announced today that the merger will be carried out by Reed offering eight of its shares for 25 IPC shares. Reed's chairman, Mr. Ryder, is also chairman of IPC, accompanied Mr. Ryder.

At today's closing stock market prices, the Reed offer puts a price of \$288 million on the newspaper and book group which owns U.K.'s biggest mass-circulation paper, the Daily Mirror and the Sunday Mirror, as well as more than 200 magazines. It has a record of interests in other publishing fields also.

Reed supplies IPC's newspapers and IPC already owns 27 percent of Reed's shares. The two firms have been closely associated for a century. Between them they employ 32,000 persons. The combined firm would rank as the U.K.'s 11th largest firm, after BSA, ICI, and others.

By the six months ended Aug. 31, 1969, IPC reported sales of \$192.5 million and pre-tax profits of \$11.7 million.

IPC companies said they intend to create a combined board of directors. Mr. Ryder would be chairman and chief executive. Mr. Cudworth would be one of three deputy chairmen and would retain control publishing operations.

**Japanese Budget Up**  
TOKYO, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The Japanese cabinet today approved the budget for the 1970 fiscal year, which begins April 1, and projected a 1970 budget deficit of 17.9 percent increase over the current 1969 budget, a spokesman said.

## NEWS AND NOTES

### Desalinator for Coke

Coca-Cola Co. has decided to move outside the grocery products field through a merger with Aqua-Chem Inc., a manufacturer of equipment for desalting sea and brackish water. The merger agreement calls for issuance of one share of Coca-Cola common for each 1.3115 shares of Aqua-Chem. This would require about 1.75 million shares of Coca-Cola common and, based on Thursday's closing price of \$88 on the Big Board, would have a market value in excess of \$150 million.

### J&L Boosts Prices

James & Laughlin Steel Corp. said it will raise the price of carbon and high strength steel plates by \$7 a ton, alloy steel plates by \$10 a ton, and structural shapes by \$7 a ton, effective March 1. These prices are also being increased, effective Feb. 1, on various other hot and cold rolled items, the action is in line with previous price adjustments by most of the U.S. industry groups.

### Isuzu Eyes Soviet Plan

Isuzu Motor Co. says it is studying a request from the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry's machinery import bureau for

help in building what is believed will be the world's biggest truck assembling plant. Chief of the Soviet bureau V. N. Sushkov, on a recent visit to the Japanese firm, asked for factory designs and layout for the plant, which, according to industry sources here, will be able to turn out 150,000 heavy-duty trucks annually with a loading capacity of ten tons each. The sources said they believe approaches were made to other Japanese firms and to companies in Italy, West Germany and Britain.

### French Travel Firms

Club Méditerranée plans to acquire Club Européen de Tourisme through an exchange of five Méditerranée shares for four Européen shares. The deal, agreed to by the presidents of both companies, still needs board approval. Together, the two French travel firms have annual revenues of \$44.5 million.

### AKZO Sells Stake

AKZO, the Dutch chemical combine, said it has sold its 40 percent interest in the Dutch plastics firm Polychemie AKZO-GS to General Electric Co. of the United States, which holds the remaining 60 percent of the firm's share capital. Financial details were not disclosed.

## Offers Shares to Distributors

## Dreyfus Launching Fund, Management Unit

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Dreyfus Corp. manager of mutual funds worth some \$2.5 billion, announced today it is forming a new fund management company in partnership with other financial institutions.

The new company, Dreyfus Management International Ltd. (DMIL), will be created along with a new offshore mutual fund, the Dreyfus International Investment Fund. DMIL will manage the fund.

As a means of both creating the incentive to sell shares of the new fund and to establish the management company, Dreyfus will offer distributors—financial institutions outside the United States—up to 50 percent of the management company.

Based on Sales  
The shares the distributors can buy, at 30 cents each, will be in fixed proportion to the number of fund shares they sell to the public. Appointment of the 500,000 shares reserved for distributors is expected to spread over several years.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International of New York; Morgan Grenfell & Co. of London; and Lazard Frères & Co. of Paris, investment banks, are seeking Dreyfus in organizing the new fund, which will also have a stake in the management company. Dreyfus Corp. will own the remaining 50 percent of the management firm.

Other Funds Seen  
In an interview here, Howard Stein, president of Dreyfus, said that the International is only the first of the funds DMIL will manage. "Discussions are going on in other areas of the world," he said, and ultimately "there will be many units in the management company."

Creating the management company in this unique fashion, he said, is not a gimmick. It allows us to have a very good international staff.

Citing the examples of the links between Rockefeller-owned ISEC and Rothschild's of London and between Investors Overseas Services and Rothschild's of Paris, Mr. Stein said there are "fundamental changes" coming about in the European industry with "the advent of groups developing financial capital markets on an international basis."

Along the same lines, Investors Diversified Services, manager of \$6 billion worth of mutual funds in the United States, is shortly expected to announce a Continental Europe link-up.

Mr. Stein envisages a broad international base for his group which would "develop a more

stable flow of new money to International than is available to any local fund."

Dreyfus International Investment Fund will be based in the Netherlands Antilles and, like other offshore funds, will not be sold to U.S. citizens or residents. DMIL will be based in Nassau, the Bahamas, where there presently are no income or capital gains taxes. DMIL's income will come from the basic annual advisory fee and the possible incentive fee—both of the percentage by which the fund's annual performance exceeds that of the Standard & Poor's 500. The total fee cannot exceed 3 percent of the average net assets of the fund.

Mr. Stein estimated that DMIL shares would be publicly traded within two or three years.

## Pressing for Increase

## Libyan Oil Price Talks Seen

BEIRUT, Jan. 23 (AP).—Talks aimed at raising the posted price of Libyan oil are to open between the Libyan government and the oil companies Jan. 26, reports the Libyan newspaper Al-Raed.

The paper said negotiations will be conducted with each oil company separately "but all will be asked to raise the present posted price of \$2.21 per barrel."

The semi-official newspaper recalled that the government has already asked the companies to increase the price by 10 cents a barrel. It said a special government committee has been formed to study prices in other oil-exporting countries.

Libyan Oil Minister Issidine Mabrouk Monday called together the representatives of 21 oil companies operating in Libya to explain the government's demands.

He maintained that the current posted price is "too low for good quality oil produced so near Europe, its main market."

The minister assured the oil companies that the government's policy was motivated by a "sincere desire to create an atmosphere of fruitful cooperation for the benefit of both sides."

The official Libyan news agency meanwhile reported production has been running at a record level since the new military regime came to power last September. Libya in 1969 was the world's fourth largest oil producer, with production totaling 180 million tons. It ranks behind the United States, the Soviet Union and Iran.

According to Al-Raed, the Libyan government is basing its demand for increased prices on three main factors:

• The proximity of Libya to the European market.  
• The low sulphur content—meaning less pollution—and lightness of Libyan oil.

## Auto Sales Rate in U.S. Still Lagging

Mid-January Level Down 17% From '69

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Sales of new U.S.-produced cars continued to lag behind last year's pace during the middle of January, the four major manufacturers reported yesterday.

Retail deliveries in the period from Jan. 11 to 20 were 152,518 units, a drop of 17 percent from 184,148 sales in the comparable period of 1969. The two periods had the same number of selling days.

Thus, the year was off to a disappointing start, inasmuch as deliveries in the first 10 days of the month had been down 22 percent from those of the 1969 span.

The decline in the latest reporting period was accounted for by General Motors, off 25 percent, and Chrysler, down 17.9 percent. New-car sales by Ford advanced slightly and American Motors showed the highest sales for the middle of January in four years. It posted a 10 percent gain at 5,589 sales. The slump is expected to continue as the automakers have set factory closings this week and next.

## Texaco Net Down 6.1%; Records Broken at P&G

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Texaco Inc. ended 1969 with a smaller increase in earnings in the fourth quarter than in the previous three periods and consolidated net income for the year was down 6.1 percent to \$769.8 million, or \$3.28 a share, from \$819.85 million, or \$3.68 a share, in 1968.

The company report, issued yesterday by J. Howard Ramin Jr., chairman, showed net income for the December quarter at \$217.68 million, or 80 cents a share, compared with \$248.81 million, 83 cents a share, in the final quarter of 1968 for a decline of 12.5 percent.

The company noted that the latest figures represent an improvement in what had been a steadily deteriorating earnings record, with earnings off 8.3 percent in the

third quarter, compared with 7.5 percent in the second, and 5.9 percent in the opening quarter of 1969.

Net income for both years reflects the adoption of the equity method of accounting for investments in companies in which Texaco owns 50 percent and in the Arabian American Oil Co., of which Texaco owns 30 percent. The per-share figures reflect the two-for-one stock split distributed last August.

Consolidated gross income for 1969 was \$5.25 billion, up 5.3 percent from the \$4.93 billion the year before.

Mr. Ramin said that, compared with the final quarter of 1968, the fourth-quarter figures showed gross production up 10.9 percent, refinery runs up 8.7 percent, petroleum product sales up 5.8 percent and natural gas sales 18.7 percent higher.

Frederick & Gamble Co. reported yesterday it had record sales and earnings in the six months ended Dec. 31, with profits at \$114.82 million, or \$2.82 a share, up 18 percent from the year-earlier \$100.81 million, or \$2.38. Worldwide sales rose 8 percent to \$1.45 billion from \$1.34 billion.

Because the divestiture of the Chlorox company was completed Jan. 2, 1969, the number of P&G shares outstanding (40.74 million) is lower than a year before. The results for the latest period do not include Chlorox sales and earnings, the report notes. Figures for the 1968 period included Chlorox sales of \$45.51 million and earnings of \$5.26 million.

Selling pressure sent some crumbly institutional favorites spinning. Lum's, a fast-food franchiser, fell 3 1/4 to 10 7/8. It had closed 1969 at 20 1/4. But the recent slide was precipitated by a management forecast that quarterly earnings would run substantially lower than expected earlier.

Leasco, which traded last year at a high of 54, closed today at 19 1/8, down 3 1/8. It has reacted to some adverse Wall Street comments over the quality of its earnings.

Teleflex, a computer equipment maker, fell 1 1/8 to 14 3/8. It had topped 11 1/8 to 14 3/8, ranking as the day's largest point loser.

The biggest percentage loss—12.3 percent—came in Leasco, followed by Walter Kidde and Comstar. Kidde, a former conglomerate star that sold at a high of 64 7/8 in 1968, dropped 6 3/8 to 57.

Telephone Bait  
American Telephone provided the market with one of its few steady bulwarks. It rose 1/4 to 48 5/8 after selling as high as 49 3/8.

Telephone was the lone gainer on the active list of 15 stocks and one of the two issues among the 30 Dow industrials closing higher. The other was American Can, up 1/8 to 44 3/4.

Yesterday, Telephone had closed at 48 3/8, its lowest price since mid-1968, as investors got their first glimpse of plans for a \$3.1 billion financing, the biggest in corporate history. "Most people who own Telephone," one broker observed, "are sort of married to it."

Later today, Comstar announced it will file promptly for authority to proceed with domestic satellite services.

It said it believed the establishment of a commercial satellite system by any U.S. entity other than Comstar would require new legislation.

Comstar said it was prepared to proceed with domestic satellite services and was ready, willing and technically, organizationally and financially able to do so.

## Selling Squall Hits in N.Y.; Prices Slide

No Single Factor Seen, Institutions Dominant

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—A selling squall hit the New York Stock Exchange this afternoon, sending the Dow Jones industrial average down 10.56 and erasing the combined gains of the three previous sessions.

There was no single factor unsettling the market, although some analysts voiced disappointment over President Nixon's State of the Union speech yesterday.

The pollution-control stocks—the group most buoyed by the presidential message—met profit-taking today. Losses of one or two points were common.

Wall Street brokers noted that the selling "seemed to feed on itself." The Dow industrials, down only 2.51 points at 11:30 a.m., steadily extended its decline through the day to finish at 773.54.

Volume ran an even 11 million shares, or virtually the same as the previous 11.05 million shares. But it was a market dominated by institutions and at times mutual funds appeared to be dumping blocks of stock.

Selling pressure sent some crumbly institutional favorites spinning. Lum's, a fast-food franchiser, fell 3 1/4 to 10 7/8. It had closed 1969 at 20 1/4. But the recent slide was precipitated by a management forecast that quarterly earnings would run substantially lower than expected earlier.

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## U.S. Suggests Competitive Satellite Unit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The White House today recommended to the Federal Communications Commission that the setting up of a domestic communications satellite system should be competitive rather than along the lines of a publicly-owned monopoly corporation such as Communications Satellite Corp.

Clay P. Whitehead, who directed the White House task force report, said it represents the administration's position but is not binding on the FCC, an independent regulatory agency. The report, however, has been discussed with FCC chairman Dean Burch.

The immediate impact of the recommendation would be on the distributors of television signals and high speed data. There would be a minimum impact on telephone rates.

Mr. Whitehead said an independent communications system could be operational in two years. With today's technology it would be possible to launch 15 to 20 satellites for domestic coverage, he said.

Later, using more powerful satellites with larger antennas it would be possible to go to a 40-satellite program, he added.

Comsat Replies  
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PLEASE PRINT

## French Partner Expands U.S.-British Ad Network

By Richard Dougherty

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—In a flag-draped room and in the presence of appropriate dignitaries, American, British and French ad agencies announced the formation yesterday of a network with a total of \$200 million in billings and representation in 93 percent of the free-world markets.

Its name is Benson Needham Univas world advertising network and it was created by adding the capability of Havas Conseil, France's largest agency, to the three-year-old partnership of Needham, Harper & Steers of the United States and S. H. Benson of the United Kingdom.

The three agencies have already signed the papers, are represented on one another's boards, have a resident representative at each of the partners' headquarters and have a network committee made up of the three chief executive officers as well as each shop's international officer.

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123 1/4	27/16	12/16
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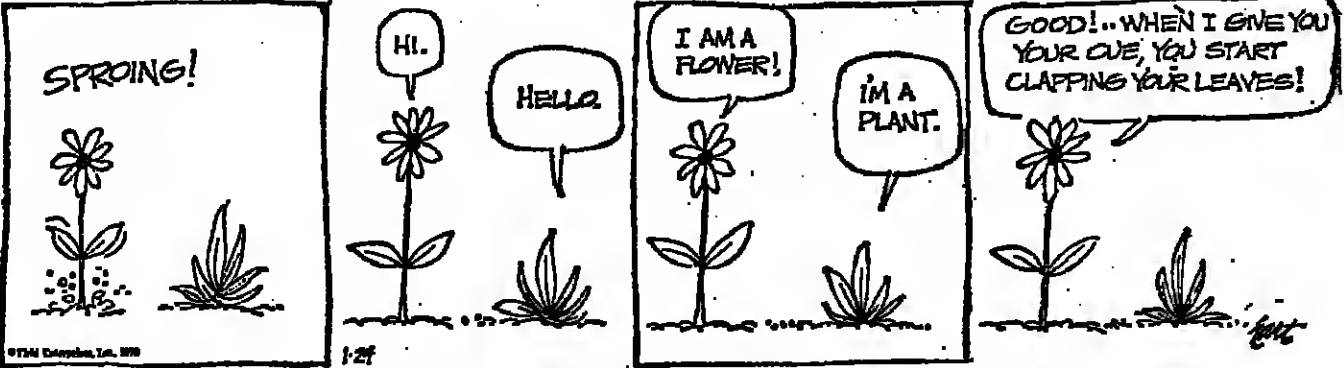




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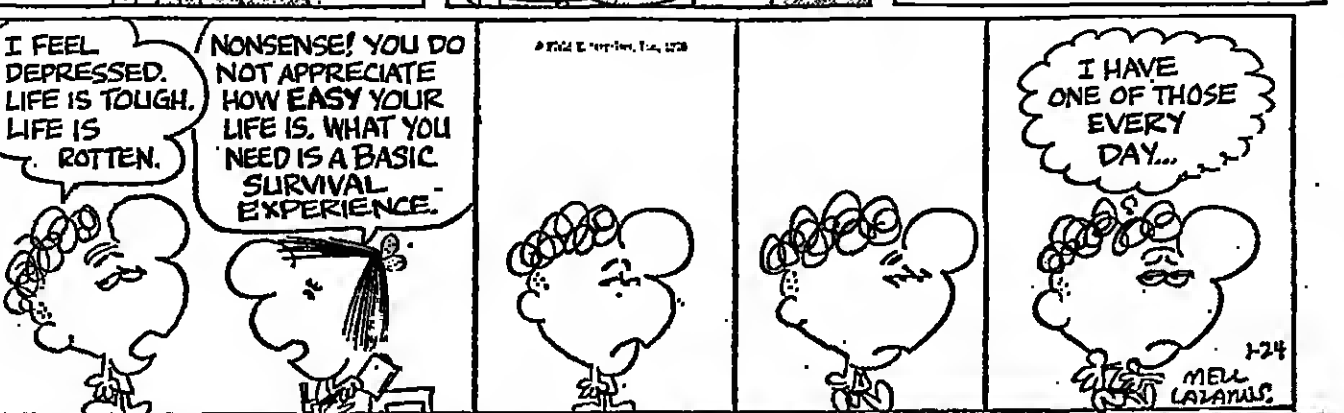
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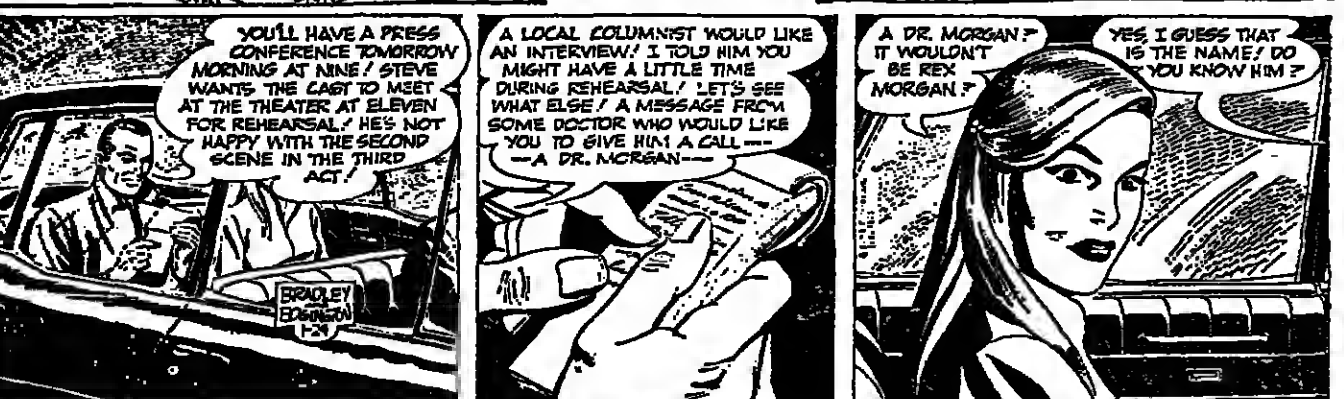
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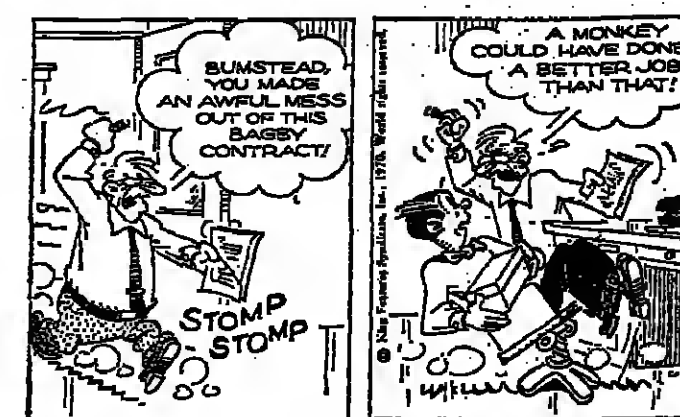
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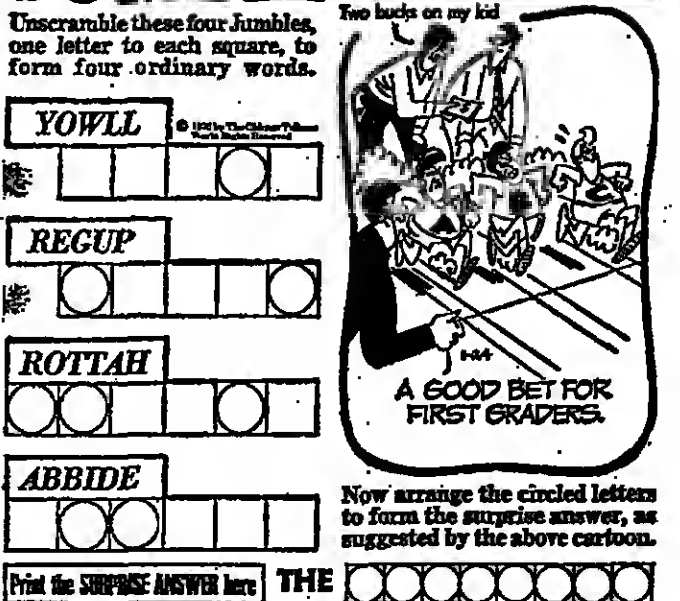


DENNIS THE MENACE



**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here THE

Yesterday's Jumble GIVEN SHOWY WEDGED BEATEN

Answer: This often covers a lot!—WEEDS

- ACROSS**
1. Turnabout
  2. Cynical
  3. Pathetic
  4. Samuel Johnson
  5. Solitaire
  6. Pasty
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- DOWN**
1. Trick official
  2. Like fish
  3. Algerian port
  4. Author of "The King"
  5. Kew Murray
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- Solution to Last Week's Puzzle**
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## BOOKS

**ODYSSEY OF A FRIEND**  
**LETTERS FROM WHITTAKER CHAMBERS**  
 TO WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR., 1954-1967

Foreword by Ralph de Toledano. Putnam. 303 pp. \$6.95

Reviewed by John Leonard

MORE drivel has been written than about almost any other contemporary American fantasy-figure with the possible exception of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis. Some men need to hate Chambers.

We are uncomfortable with characters out of Dostoevski. Chambers, whose "Witness" is one of the great autobiographies, was such a character. His excess made us nervous, as would a rehabilitated spy, himself, going on about God and Mother Russia, as would St. Augustine, whose sins in retrospect seem reasonably venial. Chambers with his sweet fatigue was an embarrassment—morally, politically, personally. "Such peculiar birds," wrote Arthur Koestler "are found only in the trees of the Revolution."

"Witness" wrote Chambers to William F. Buckley Jr. in his letter, "hit us with a freight train. History has long been doing this to people, monotonously and usually lethally." He reveals himself, though, as more than just a casualty of history. He was a man of surprising tenderness, a tenderness which perhaps derives only from the most pessimistic of intuitions: "Would that we could live in a world of the fables, where the planes are disjunct only on canvas, instead of a world where the wild beasts are real and the disjunctions threaten to bury us."

"Witness" Chambers? Depending on your preferred form of assassination, you whet your ax or polish the telescopic sight on your Mannlicher-Carcano. Aren't his letters long-winded? (Yes, like Yeats'. Both were postponing serious work.) Wasn't he sunk in pernicious mysticism? (No. He told Buckley, "You tend to take off from a map of a maddened vertebra. I am the horrid knot of history... Faced with almost anything, my first questions are: How, why, from what cause, through what lines of development, to what effect.")

Extraordinary letters. And I despair of proving it, because there isn't sufficient space to sample them, and who would believe my assertion of value? Should I say that Chambers looked like Joseph McCarthy, supported the right of Alger Hiss (and Paul Robeson) to a passport, explained to Buckley the incompatibility of capitalism (which innovates) and conservatism (which clings), urged the Republican party to embrace the civil libertarian cause... Would it zipper up your yawn of incredulity? But it's true.

Or: These letters illuminate an intramural squabble at National Review. (Chambers resigned because the editorial board didn't like Nixon.) They indicate that Buckley saved Chambers from a literary failure of nerve. They suggest that Chambers, like Koestler and Malraux and Manes Sperber, conceived of "counterrevolution" as something transcending the defense of property rights. A man might be murdered mean-

ingless, and "this reality of across our mind like a wound whose edges crave to heal, cannot. Thus, one of the great sins, perhaps the great sin, is say: It will heal, it has healed, there is no wound, there is something more important than this wound. There is nothing more important than the wound."

He worried about the meaning of life and death. Oddly, this spiritual preoccupation, this sense of the distance between an individual and history, this groping for a reason, this intuition of a potency, this longing for distance to give up on ravish values, this gloomy determination to accommodate man: he is known and the mystery as they are suspected, is no closer to the mood of our day today than the social engine are willing to admit. Chambers anticipated our material and dance and our spiritual and He also anticipated our inability to cope with it.

His poems were like a Lorea. His city was a warring habit of mind was a warring of paradoxes: "It seems as by the fretting of raw and there arises a peculiar new. We do not know how." I humor was dark: "Mr. Del was in Peru (what on earth could have taken him there hints from the lines on his face of course, neither a saint nor monster—but he could write I cannot subscribe to a man's lifeview: Oedipus should never have gone on to Colonus. Job got a runaround from G. But I envy Buckley for the mornings when these letters rived in the mail. And he for Chambers's sake, that can was right—"I faint, snappo Sisyphus heaven."

Mr. Leonard is a book reviewer for The New York Times

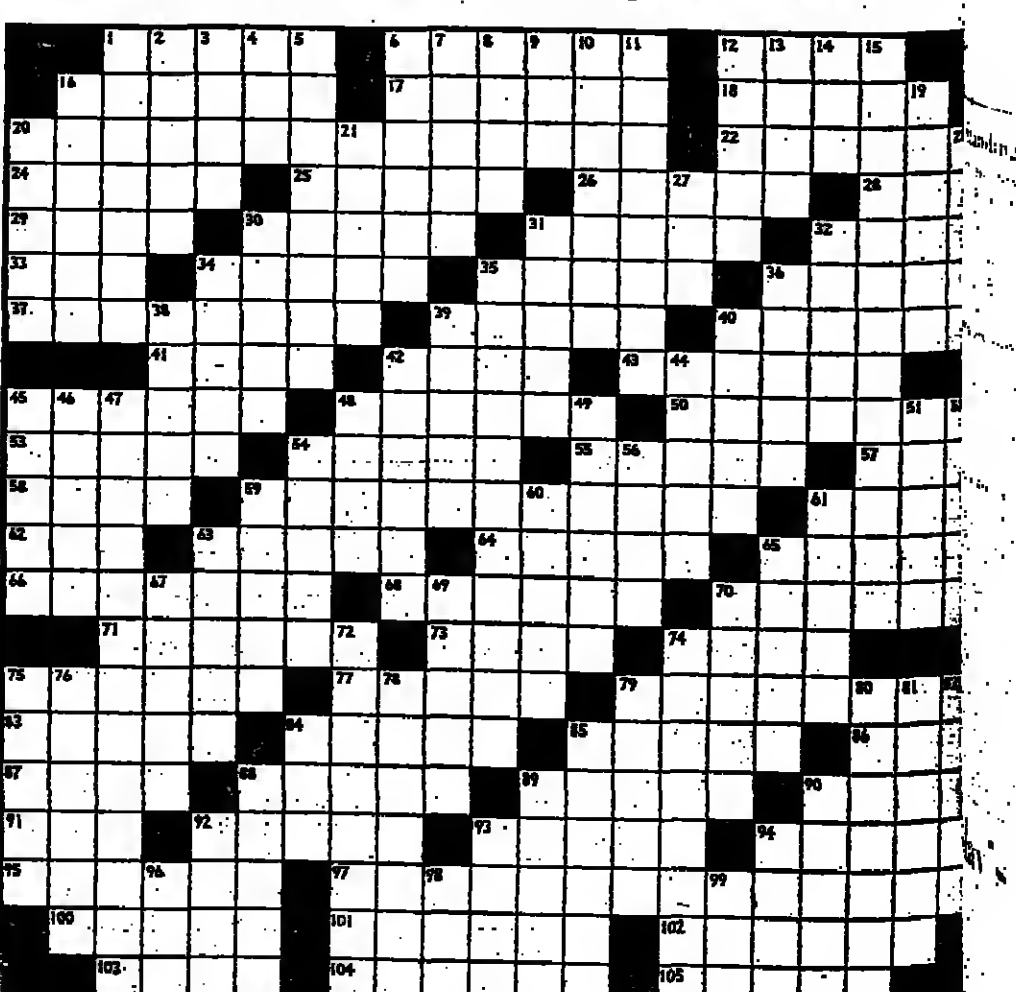
The French Ministry of Culture has announced a \$1 million program to create new national orchestras and schools during the next years. The program, which already began with the Rhine-Alpes Orchestra in Lyons area, has as its ultimate goal the creation of six super schools, 27 regional conservatories in place of the present 1 and 36 music schools in place of the present nine.

A new production of Stravinsky's "Der Rosenkavalier" is scheduled for Feb. 12 at the Hamburg State Opera with Aris Saunders as the Feldmarschall, Tatiana Troyanos as the Countess, Sylvia Geszty as the Baroness, and Hans Sotin as the Duke. Rudolf Steinboeck is responsible for the new staging, with U. pold Ludwig as conductor and Rikhard Gruber the design.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WEN

THE FACE IS FAMILIAR—By Eugene T. Maleska



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  2. "The revolt"
  3. Tuna
  4. Filmfare
  5. Name for a ship's carpenter
  6. Kringles
  7. Congo
  8. American
  9. Baseball's Big or Little League
  10. Deliberate partner
  11. Agaloch
  12. Key as carden
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12 Little Rooster 38 Royal 62 Narrative 86 Girl in "As 100 Announcement



## French Skier Bozon, 19, Killed in Accident

## Schranz Wins Fatal Downhill

BOZON, France, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—A French skier, 19, was killed in a fatal accident while competing in the 19th annual Schranz Cup downhill race at Val d'Isère, France, today.

The skier, Michel Bozon, 19, fell from his skis on a steep descent and was killed by a tree. He was the youngest skier to compete in the race.

Schranz, winner of the giant slalom at Adelboden, now takes third rank in the World Cup standings behind Patrick Russell of France and Italian runner-up Gustavo Thoenig.

Two members of the American team injured themselves in practice yesterday. Jim Hoeschler of Lacrosse, Wis., ran into a tree, and Rudi Pyles of Frisco, Colo., plowed into a group of spectators.

## Bozon Hurtles Into Wall At Drop on 'Safe' Course

SALLANCHES, France, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—One of the most promising French skiers, Michel Bozon, 19, died today after colliding with a barrier in the downhill race at Megève.

His cousin, Charles, world slalom champion in 1962, was killed in a mountain accident the following year in an avalanche with 13 companions.

Bozon was taken to a hospital here by helicopter with multiple injuries. He had lost control of a near-vertical drop called the Bornet wall and hurtled into the barrier.

Bozon was dead when he arrived at hospital. Hospital physicians said he had suffered head injuries and a broken leg.

Officials of the International Ski Federation who examined the scene said Bozon fell out of control about 40 meters before hitting the wall.

The course had been examined before the race and declared safe. A spokesman said the course was safe "if the skier keeps his line."

There were two witnesses to the accident. A gendarme, Joseph Vial, said he saw Bozon lose his balance going out of the turn near the wall. Racers usually go about 75 kilometers (50 miles) an hour there.

Ski instructor Henri Perriat said he saw Bozon spin around backwards, roll twice and smash into the wall.

Officials rejected proposals from spectators that Sunday's slalom event be cancelled because of the accident.

Austrian Werner Grissmann, 15, also fell during the race and was taken to the hospital in Sallanches. He has a fractured pelvis.

Bozon came back from an auto accident three years ago to become European junior champion in 1968. He again fractured his leg in two accidents in April of the same year.

He again fought back and showed brilliant form in the French Championships last year, finishing second in the giant slalom behind Jean-Noël Augert.

Ferrari Signs Gurney  
DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP).—American Dan Gurney has been signed to drive a new Ferrari prototype 512 in the 24 Hours of Daytona which begins Jan. 31.

Gurney, 39, will co-drive one of the five-liter, 600-horsepower cars with Chuck Parsons, winner of the endurance event last year.

Ralston-Newcombe Marathon:  
84 Games and It's Not Over

SYDNEY, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—American Dennis Ralston and Australian John Newcombe were headed tonight toward one of the longest tennis matches in history in a men's singles quarter-final of the Australian Open championships.

They had played 84 games in 4 hours, 20 minutes when the tournament referee ended the match after the third set because the players complained about the wetness of the court.

Ralston led Newcombe, 19-17, 20-18, 4-6.

The longest match went 126 games when Britain's Roger Taylor beat Czechoslovakia's Jan Hlasek, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, in Warsaw in 1968.

Earlier, top-seed Tony Roche of Australia swiftly knocked out Gerald Battrick of Britain in a second-round match, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4, and Ray Ruffels, Australian Davis Cup player, defeated seventh-seeded Nikil Pilić of Yugoslavia, 7-5, 6-4, 6-7, 7-5.

Davis Cup Meeting  
LONDON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The tennis future of South Africa and Rhodesia will be decided here on Mar. 23 during an emergency meeting of the Davis Cup nations.

South Africa and Rhodesia were both included in group B of the European Zone when the draw for the 1970 competition was made Jan. 18.

The meeting was called at the request of the champion nation—the United States—and will be held at the Savoy Hotel. Proposals will be discussed which could lead to the expulsion of South Africa and Rhodesia from the annual competition.

The Scandinavian countries, the Commonwealth-bloc nations, Spain, Italy and Belgium have all stated they will not play either South Africa or Rhodesia.

ABA Results  
Thursday Night  
Denver 120 (Jones 28, Hayward 20), Washington 121 (Barrett 31, Berry 20)  
Pittsburgh 121 (Baker 28, Lewis 20), New York 122 (Caldwell 31, Davis 20)  
Los Angeles 118 (Calvin 26, Wise 20), Miami 109 (Caldwell 31, Davis 20)



STRAIGHT FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH—Toscan, one of the favorites for the Prix d'Amérique, isn't saying whether he expects to be licked, though.

## Is American Trotter on Right Track?

By Mike Katz  
PARIS, Jan. 23.—The soot-black racehorse Toscan is obvious to weather. In the brightest sunshine, looking the best, it appears to be an unfinished parking lot; in the rain, under layers of cinder mud, it has all the charm of a railroad yard.

But this is one of the greatest trotting tracks in the world, certainly one of the most difficult, and on Sunday it will have more than its usual say in the outcome of the 46th Prix d'Amérique, the richest (\$125,000) and most important trot in Europe.

For the first time since 1964, the American is back in the Prix d'Amérique—there will be an American horse racing under American colors. And how well that horse, Snow Speed, does will be the result of his speed or strength but how well he takes to Vincennes.

Snow Speed, a 5-year-old, is one of the best in the United States. He spent most of his career chasing—and occasionally beating—the great Nevele Pride, the U.S. horse of the year in 1968 and 1969. He set a world record for 1 1/2 miles in winning the United Nations Trot at Yonkers Raceway in November, beating among others, Upsalain, the 6-year-old French horse who won the Prix d'Amérique last year and is the probable favorite this year.

Frederick Van Lemsep of Vincennes Farm sent Snow Speed to Europe to be trained and driven by Gerhard Kruger, a West German.

Upsalain was the favorite to beat any horse in the world. In winning last year's Prix d'Amérique, he beat Une de Mai, the unofficial world champion, and Une de Mai's entrainement, Toscan.

These two will be the co-favorites with Upsalain on Sunday. Une de Mai won her championship by beating Nevele Pride in the Roseville International last August. She is an acknowledged super-horse, possibly better than Nevele Pride. But although she is lengthier than Upsalain elsewhere, she does not beat him at Vincennes.

In any case, Snow Speed got the luck of the draw today, getting the No. 3 post on the front row of the autostart. The four French favorites—Upsalain, Une de Mai, Tidallum Polo and Toscan—may have some early troubles. The first three will be leaving from the second row of the 13-horse field; Toscan will start in the No. 10 post, on the outside of the first rack.

Snow Speed is not the only American-bred horse in the field, which is the smallest since 1960. As usual, there is a fleet of five-owned ex-patriates, led by the 7-year-old Alleen Eden, who two years ago was second only to Nevele Pride in Europe. That was two years ago and Nevele Pride is now retired. Other American-bred horses are Brokers Choice, Murray Mir and Nu Hill. The last time American-owned American horses contested this race in 1964, Duke Rodney and Porterhouse finished out of the money. The race was won by Mike Hauser, an Italian-owned American-bred.

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## Seattle Franchise Reported on Way to Dallas-Fort Worth

By Leonard Koppett  
NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Relegated baseball's second front, the Seattle franchise war, flared yesterday with a report that the American League "had approved" a transfer of the Pilots to Dallas-Fort Worth and another that the Pilots would become the Milwaukee Brewers by the end of the week.

Both were denied by Joe Cronin, president of the American League, who pointed out that there would be a league meeting in Oakland next Tuesday to decide the fate of the franchise and that no decisions would be made until then.

Baseball's first front, of course, is the reserve-clause battle centered on Curt Flood's antitrust suit, supported by the Players' Association, which is attacking the same subject through contract negotiation. That front is quiet, with no negotiating session scheduled until Tuesday and no court action due until Feb. 3, when Flood's request for immediate free-agent status will be argued in Federal Court here.

But the American League situation, referred to by intimates as "that mess," is very much alive. Yesterday was the deadline set by the league for assurance of proper financing by the prospective new owners of the Pilots, a group headed by Fred Dana, operator of a chain of theaters and other recreation facilities in Seattle. The deadline was not met, Dana asked for an extension until Tuesday, and although no announcement was made, the extension was granted.

In Dallas, Lamar Hunt, the owner of the new football champion Kansas City Chiefs, and Tommy Mercer, one of the owners of the Dallas-Fort Worth franchise in the Texas League, said they had applied for the franchise. They said they planned to make a presentation at the Oakland meeting. It is generally believed within the baseball community that the Pilots probably will wind up in Dallas, but that is not certain yet. Last October, it seemed every bit as certain they were about to move to Milwaukee. In the American League, in the last five years at least, the give-and-take within meetings such as the one scheduled for Tuesday has had a determining effect.

All concerned would prefer to keep the team in Seattle, if possible, to escape the embarrassment of a one-year failure with an expansion franchise. It was exactly that thought that quashed the sale of the Pilots to the Milwaukee Brewers last October after it had been agreed to orally by Bill Dalry, still the principal owner of the Pilots, and Bud Selig of Milwaukee. But the squabbling within Seattle about who should own, support, finance and direct the team has been persistent. The present minor league park is inadequate; the promised domed stadium is not close to realization. Even if the American League agreed to waive its demands for a demonstration of financial backing, the question of how much good money must be thrown after bad would remain a real one.

Milwaukee's advantage is a ready-to-use major league plant and an impressive, if abruptly abbreviated, major league history. The Braves thrived from 1953 through 1965 and then moved to Atlanta. But it is hemmed in by two American League teams, Minnesota and the Chicago White Sox, and it is the last escape valve for the White Sox if their poor situation in Chicago becomes unbearable. Dallas has the best market potential of any area not already in major league baseball, but it does not have a major-league park, although one is planned and its groundwork exists.

Among the pressures for staying in Seattle at any cost, for another year, anyhow, are threatened law suits by the city and state and congressional interference. At present, the odds seem to be: Dallas, seven chances in ten; Seattle, two; Milwaukee, one.

## The Scoreboard

SOCCER.—At Amsterdam, Alex qualified for the quarter-finals of the European Cup after a 4-0 victory over the regular 90 minutes of play the aggregate score was 1-1, but in a 15-minute extra time, Alex scored twice, secured forward Nico Van Duik, scored three goals.

IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKES  
NEXT DRAWING ON THE  
IRISH SWEEPS LINCOLN  
RUN AT DONCASTER, ENGLAND, 25th MARCH 1970  
Four Sweepstakes Annually:  
LINCOLN ..... Spring IRISH SWEEPS DERBY ..... Summer  
CAMBRIDGE ..... Autumn SWEEPS HURDLE ..... Winter

Average Prizemoney £2 Million Sterling  
(about \$5 Million at \$2.40 to \$1)

FULL £1 TICKET  
(\$2.40)  
SUBSCRIPTION  
Visitors to Continental Countries and temporary residents desiring to participate, apply to:  
SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS  
DEPT. (H.T.), HOSPITALS BUILDINGS, BALLSBRIDGE, DUBLIN 4, IRELAND.  
Remittances must be made payable to:  
SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS, 20 MERRION ROAD, DUBLIN 4, Ireland

NOT LATER THAN FEBRUARY 27th 1970

IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

THE WORLD CHAMPION AFTERTHOUGHT  
NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—The ballots had been printed and the envelopes had been addressed. All was in readiness last month—or so it seemed—to poll the tribunal of 1,000 sportsmen in the annual voting for the Sullivan Award, highest honor for an amateur performer in this country. The list of candidates had been drawn up by the Amateur Athletic Union, the time previously and the go-ahead was monumental.

In some inexplicable fashion the most deserving candidate of all had been overlooked and omitted from the slate. He is Bill Toomey, the Olympic decathlon champion of 1968 and the new holder of the world record for the all-around. When this slip was discovered, low rumbles of discontent swelled to an angry roar. So the embarrassed AAU committee rubbedred the slip, changed the names and corrected the boo-boo by adding Toomey to the list in the reprinted ballot.

Toomey should win, mainly because he's the class operative of the field. Few if any of the others can match his total dedication and idealism. His high principles perfectly fit the terms of the Sullivan Award which annually goes to an athlete adjudged to have "by performance and example done most to advance the cause of good sportsmanship and amateur athletics."

Not long ago the official bulletin of the United States Olympic Committee reported part of a conversation Toomey had with Frank Delaney, Philadelphia biographer. It almost says it all:

"Maybe if I had put the same effort into being a football or baseball player, I would have done as well as some of the pros who make the big salaries. But I did what I wanted to do. It gave me a sense of accomplishment."

The Last Concept  
"Some guys win 31 games or throw touchdown passes and laugh all the way to the bank. Other guys get a little round medal. To me, what's important is what the little round medal stands for. It seems to me we've lost the concept of doing something simply because it's worthwhile in itself. We become so emotionally oriented that we've lost sight of the real values in life."

"When I become a parent, I'll expose my children to every aspect of sports life. But I won't push too hard. I won't keep reminding them that their father won the decathlon in Mexico City. But they're going to realize that physical activity is an integral part of good living—that having a sound body is not a game that ends when you don't make the high school football team any more than it ends when you win a gold medal in the Olympic Games."

Not even Avery Brundage, the high priest of the amateur ideal, could have said it better. When the charismatic Toomey was still a novice at the decathlon, a grueling ten-event test of skill and endurance, he failed to make the 1964 Olympic team. But he flew to Tokyo at his own expense—fortunately he comes from a wealthy family—for an eyewitness study of the decathlon competition.

"I'm going to win the next Olympic decathlon championship," he promised them. He kept his promise.

Three-Year Hibernation  
Decathlon men normally perform their exhausting chores in total obscurity for three years. Then they emerge from this overlong hibernation each Olympic year to move into the glamour spot of the greatest of international shows. An inch over 6 feet in height and a solid 185 pounds in weight, the blue-eyed Toomey is admirably equipped for this supreme test in versatility.

Instead of resting on his laurels after setting an Olympic record in the decathlon at Mexico City, Toomey took dead aim at the world all-around record of 8,319 points that had been held by Kurt Boudin of West Germany. Not until his eleventh decathlon competition of a busy year did he achieve it with 8,417 points. Unfortunately, it came a week after the AAU had listed its nominees for the Sullivan Award, a list that fortunately was amended.

The Toomey table of excellence from his best event to his worst shows this: 100-meter dash, long jump, 400-meter run, high hurdles, high jump, pole vault, javelin throw, discus throw, shotput and 1,500-meter run. He's best in events requiring speed and agility, weakest in muscle events.

I'll never forget a poignant remark he made to me in Mexico City when I asked him why he tortured himself to become a decathlon winner.

"I think it's fun," he said. "Besides, my dad gets such a kick out of what I accomplish. It's my way of saying to him, 'Thanks for everything.'"

Could there possibly be a more deserving winner of the Sullivan Award?



Art Buchwald

## Who Needs Them?

WASHINGTON.—The American railroads may be behind the times when it comes to serving passengers, but as far as their public relations are concerned, they are literally in the space age.

Some months ago, the American railroads hired Wally Schirra, the astronaut, to do their radio and television commercials. For them, Mr. Schirra, in his sincere voice, tells us what a great job the American railroads are doing for each and every one of us, and always ends his commercials with the same statement: "The American railroads—who needs them?—You do."



I'm quite sure Mr. Schirra wouldn't make a commercial unless he believed in the product, so the only thing we can assume is that he hasn't taken a ride recently on a passenger train.

I would like to imagine what would happen if one of our astronauts took a ride from St. Louis to New York during the morning rush hour.

"This is Penn Central Control. We are 87 minutes late into take-off and holding. How do you feel, Wally?"

"I'm freezing my tail off. Where's the train?"

"It's in New Haven and holding, Wally. Suggest you guys go into the waiting room."

Twenty minutes later: "Hello,

Penn Central. I am now in the cabin of the train and holding."

"Wally, the doctors say they're getting a reading that your breathing is very heavy and pulse is very slow."

"That's because there is no heat in the car. Should we scrub the ride?"

"Wally, our engineers advise us that the lack of heat will not hurt the train, so we're proceeding with all systems go—10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 BLASTOFF."

"Static, noise, explosions, static."

"Wally, where are you? Give your exact position."

"I'm still in the Stamford station. The coupling broke on the engine."

"Twenty minutes later, Penn Central Control: 'Wally, we're going to try it again. Here we go—4-3-2-1 BLASTOFF.'"

"Hello, Penn Central Control. We're moving, we're moving! It's beautiful."

"What do you see, Wally?"

"Nothing, the windows are all fogged. But what a feeling. It's the most wonderful feeling in the world, to be on a train and actually moving."

"Hello, Wally, we're going to go through Larchmont in the next hour or so. We want you to drink some water."

"Penn Central, there is no water on the train."

"Wally, the doctors advise us if you stay on schedule, you may not need any water. But don't use up much energy. Can you see Larchmont yet?"

"I think so. There seem to be frozen carcasses of passengers piled all over the station."

"That's Larchmont. Get some photographs, so our people can study them."

For the next 40 minutes, Penn Central Control lost contact with the train and when they re-established it again, asked, "Wally where are you now?"

"Somewhere in Harlem on a siding. Can you give me an estimated touchdown time at Grand Central?"

"Our computers indicate you should be in the terminal no later than 12:15 p.m. Do you know what you're going to say when you put your foot down on the platform at Grand Central?"

"I'm going to say, 'The American railroads—who needs them? You do.'"

"Good show, Wally, and we're all praying here for you to have a safe journey home."

Mary Blume

## The Toast ("Buttered") of the Town

PARIS.—Liza Minnelli has huge eyes and can get as gangly when she feels like it. Her father, the director Vincente Minnelli, was raised in a tent show in the American Midwest; her mother, Judy Garland, was born in a truck. Naturally, Liza is expected to be a wastrel and a brashly misanthrope.

She is nothing of the sort.

She is 23 years old and describes her present state of mind as absolutely perfect. She is a very contemporary but also please older folk by being just what young people were once supposed to be: joyous, eager and punctual. She is vulnerable but wary; her motto is "always be a moving target." She has a sense of irony unusual in young (or, for that matter, older) people, and she is a good model of self-reliance—not in the over-quoted Emerson line, "Do your thing, and I shall know you," but in the line that follows: "Do your work, and you shall reinforce yourself."

Liza began work at 18 in an off-Broadway revival of the musical comedy, "Best Foot Forward." In 1958, she became the youngest winner of a Broadway Theatre Award for "Flora, the Red Menace." Then followed a rather dry period of television and nightclub work, in which she slowly built up a first-rate song and dance act.

## 'Judy's Kid'

"People would say, 'Judy's kid—let's go see how bad she is.' Luckily, it always amused me. I thought, 'You're here to see how bad I am—well, I'm gonna fool you. I'm gonna be good.' She was sitting in a lobby of a Paris hotel; all other chairs were occupied by identical heavy-set crewcut Americans in T-shirts and dripping raincoats. Their eyes were open, but they looked dully, as if asleep.

"Do you think those guys are having too much fun?" Liza inquired. "They look like stunned mules."

Last month in Paris's Olympia Music Hall, critics marveled at her enthusiasm and her ability to sing and dance at the same time. "I am the toast of Paris," she said.

At the same time, film critics began raving over her performance as Pookie Adams in "The Sterile Cuckoo," and all sensible, film award-givers, it is assumed, have shortlisted her name.

Pookie Adams is a funny, maddening girl who is loud and jokey to cover the fact that she is desperate and might at any moment scream. Well-intentioned interviewers are to suggest that Liza was just playing herself, but she is not. She is a view of actress might take offense to. Liza has said that she likes and comprehends Pookie, but no one seems to listen; it makes a better story to assume that Liza is Pookie.



Liza Minnelli

"I like playing people I like and I like Pookie. But to take a role and deal with your own experiences—you'd be playing the same role all your life. Playing a role is like interviewing or analyzing someone, you build a character just as you build a thing. I don't think you can take all the credit—you have to do the character justice."

The reaction Liza liked best was her father's—"I knew you had invention, but I didn't know you knew your craft so well," he said. She turned down the lead in the Broadway hit musical, "Promises, Promises," to make "The Sterile Cuckoo."

## 'I Had a Friend...'

"This sounds pretentious, but I mean it," she says. "If 'The Sterile Cuckoo' would have been a big bomb, I still would have done it and still would have felt I had a friend whom I had to portray properly. Now it's a hit—that's wonderful, but I didn't make it for that reason."

Liza Minnelli's only previous film was "The Sterile Cuckoo," in which she played a young girl. "I had no idea what I was doing. I was adorable and darling. Then I saw the picture and this weird and wonderful thing—I'm playing an insensitive, crass American girl."

"Albert got it from me by telling me how sensitive I was and how I wanted to be a writer. All the scenes of me at the typewriter were cut and he used the rest."

"I wish," she added irreverently, gazing at a blowy lighting fixture, "I had that lampshade for a skirt."

She has just finished Otto Preminger's "Tell Me That You Love Me, Julie Moon," in which she plays a girl disfigured by acid that her lover threw in her face. To feel how Julie might feel, Liza occasionally wore her foam plastic scar off the set in Boston where they were filming. She got used to stares, whispers and get-well cards.

"You get contemptuous of pity," she says.

Liza lives in New York, with her husband, the Australian singer-song writer Peter Allen. "My husband," she says, "said, 'I'm really sick of reading in the papers what a happy home life we have and you're over here.' So I stopped."

She has spent too much time in show business to want to stay in it forever. The minute it stops being fun, she says, one should stop.

"If you get good reviews, how can that make you a better human being? That's what happens to a lot of people—they believe it. I was raised in an atmosphere where I saw that—I'm determined never to do it."

## No Taxis

"The opening night at the Olympia there were encores, standing ovations, my heart was just going berserk! People came back and there was all that hubbub. Then I went out in the street and couldn't get a cab. Just standing there, after all that fuss... it made me laugh so hard."

"It's awful when you go backstage and all excited and say to someone, 'I thought you were wonderful,' and they're sitting there, combing their wigs, looking at you in the mirror, and they say, 'Thanks.' If you stop loving creating fantasy, then you should stop."

It was thanks to France and a dismal winter as a foreign student that Liza went to work so young. Her parents had hoped she would go to college upon her return to the U.S.; instead she went to New York penniless and landed a \$34-a-week job as third lead in "Best Foot Forward."

"I lived in Neuilly with people who had a 'de' in their names and who were very good with children, references. But I didn't make one friend in France. It amazed me, because I make friends easily. I read 10 books in one week. It was too long a period to be lonely. It was a period of redefinition, and I decided never to be lonely again."

## PEOPLE: Women Set Back, Top and Bottom

shorts, provided they knee-length.

\*\*\* If getting to the South was difficult for Mary, the 67-year-old solo leaving it was even a world trip, for she was forced to land his Piper Aztec in storm five minutes after off from the American. Conard was not injured, plane was badly damaged.

\*\*\* Heart transplant: Christian Barnard will his teen-age fiancée, Johannesburg, home. Valentine's Day, Feb. 14, friends of the couple; a regatta has been a close as between Dr. Barnard and old Barnard, 200-year-old wealthy parents. But the couple in Durban "They want to avoid," as much as they can marriage. But there, doubt that they will be St. Valentine's Day.

\*\*\* Jan Janoszek, a Pole convicted in Warsaw third time for burglary, asked by the judge if he would appear to the on leniency. According to the newspaper Politika, a repudiated indignantly: "A burglar, not a lawyer newspaper didn't discontinue."

\*\*\* Lesson No. 2: The developing bra-less movement has been decried in Morrison, Ark. Mrs. Flossie Cato, mother of six and grandmother of one, lost her job at the Crompton-Arkansas Mills when she refused to go home and dress in what her foreman considered proper work attire. "It's purely a matter of comfort," said Mrs. Cato, now liberated from work as well as in spirit. "Men work out without undergarments and other women come to work in shorts and short skirts. This is a new style and I think I should be allowed to participate." A spokesman at the mill said women were allowed to work in

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